PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,442—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Mar.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA ...	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7974	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier ...	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasovich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 525, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Rx. Gotthards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE ..	P. Berberovich ...	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th March at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay 22nd March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 390.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA ...	Alex. Hal	6716	21st March.	
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th "	
BRITANNIA ..	G. Garrick	3869	18th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June,	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOON.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD, OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th March to the 12th April, 1905, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ROBERT R. ROSS.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th March 1905.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, B. I. Trust up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY the 27th March, 1905.

I. For supplying STATIONERY & DRAWING MATERIALS during the year 1905-1906.

II. For ANNUAL REPAIRS to TRUST'S BUILDINGS and Petty Works during the year 1905-1906.

1. Form of Tender may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during the Office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office as no other samples will be substituted hereafter.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300 for the supply of Stationery & Drawing Materials and Rs. 500 for annual repairs to Trust Buildings etc. to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. The Board do not of themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board.

J. FRANK WATSON, B.E. A.M.I.C.E.
Ag. Trust Engineer.

Trust's Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay 18th March 1905.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee Eight annas per share (free of Income tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1904, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1905 to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 7th March 1905, on production of their Share Certificates.

N. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March 1905.

BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1904.

To

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR—We, the undersigned Citizens, beg to request that you will be so good as to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, at an early day, with the view of taking suitable steps for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. JAMSETJI N. TATA who rendered valuable service to the country in promoting its material and intellectual progress.

We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,

Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.	Ramjee Lakhmidas.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.	Lawrence Jenkins.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	Dinshaw Manockji Petit.
Jehangir C Jehangir.	Harkisondas Narotumdas.
H. Batty.	C. H. Armstrong.
N. G. Chandavarkar.	B. Tyabji.
Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.	L. P. Russell.
Daji Abaji Khare.	H. S. Dixit.
Marshall Reid.	Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.
D. Macnicolan.	D. N. Graham.
M. C. Murzban.	S. M. Moses.
J. N. Metaxa.	Veerchund Deepchund.
D. H. Glade.	F. C. Macrae.
Vijbhookhundas Atmaram.	E. Scarpa.
Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas.	W. A. Chambers.
Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy Ebrahim.	Tribhovandas Purjivandas.
C. M. Cursetji.	Govdhandas Khotao.
E. D. Sethna.	L. N. Banaji.
N. V. Gokhale.	Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji.
V. J. Kirtikar.	N. M. Samarth.
Narotum Morarji Goculdas.	Raoji V. J. Sanketsett.
M. N. Wadia.	Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.
Manmohundas Ramji.	Balaji Pandoorang.
M. MacMillan.	Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.
Fazulbhoy Joonabhoy Lalji.	J. A. D McBain.
Merwanji M. Cama.	Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola.
Cursetji Sorabji Framji.	Manekji C. Petit.
Dwarkadas Dharam i	Valji Sunderji.
Jamsetji A. Wadia.	Damodar Lakhmidas.
Madhavji Thakersi.	D. E. Wacha.
Robert R. Ross.	Hormusji M. Cama.
Hormusji Dadabhoy.	Cursetji M. Banaji.
Nassurbhoy H Lalji.	Rustum K. R. Kama.
Ardeshir Framji.	Lakhamsi Nappoo.
Bhalshankar Nanabhoy.	Mansookhlal M. Munshi.
Ardeshir P. Cama.	Jivaji D. Ghandy.
D. G. Pathye.	F. R. Wadia.
Nanu N. Kothare.	M. G. Deshmookh.
K. E. Dalachandji.	Fatehali Shaik Mahomed.
Gulabchand M. Damania.	J. Baptista.
Narondas Purshotamdas.	Ruttonsha Dadabhoy.
Munchersha Muncherji.	Dinsha Jeejeebhoy.
Fatehali Shaik ahmed.	Cowasji Jehangir.
S. G. Ranaday.	Hussein B. Tyabji.
D. C. Shroff.	Manordas Tribhowandas.
Munsukhram Suryaram.	Karlin Nensey.
R. K. Tarachand.	Morarji Vasonji Munji.
Ruttonsey Moolji.	Kazi Kabiruddin.
Jaffer Joosub	Chhabildas Lalloobhoy.
Dadiba Merwanji Dalal.	H. N. Gamadia.
Rustom B. Boman Beram.	Shavaksha R. Bomanji.
Damodu Sonderdas.	Perozsha Bomonji Dalal.
Rahimtulla M. Mozumdar.	Ardeshir S. Narielwala.
Lalloobhoy [illegible]sh.	Hardevram N. Haridas.
Krishnalal M. Jhaveri.	G. S. Rao.
Jivraj Dayal.	K. Subramani Aiyer.
Rustomji Dosabhoy Sethna.	Homraj Cargi.
Valji Shamji.	Comonji M. Dalal.
	Chaturbhooj Sewjee.
	Raghavji Anandjee.
	And others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1905, at 5-15 p. m.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay

Bombay, 16th March, 1905.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

THE K. and S. CYCLE SPORTS this year will be held under the auspices of THE PARSEE Cycling Club on the 13, 14 and 15th April. Applications to

D. E. PATEL,
Honorary Secretary, Club Tent.
Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIdates for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 18 and under 21 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JAMSETJEE N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st of March at 5-15 P. M., in the Hall of the Institute, Horny Road. 1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1904. 2. To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Lists, for the current year. 3. To elect two Auditors for 1905. 4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order,

JEEJEEBHOY P. MISTRI,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1905, for the SUPPLY, of One Engine Driven Punching and Shearing Machine for one inch plates.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 220 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I. , &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay 22nd March, 1905.

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A WEEKLY RECORD
OF THE GAME

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It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

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will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

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Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

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ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

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(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	31
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	32
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	33
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	34
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	36
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	37
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	38
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	39
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	40
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	41
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	42
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	43
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	44
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	45
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	46
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	47
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	48
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	49
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	50
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	51
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 3	46 4	52
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	53
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	54
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	55

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE ANTIQUARY

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISK.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... £3,000,000

BEYNON'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

A new cure for Asthma, Catarrh Hay Fever, Influenza, and Ordinary Colds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Place a teaspoonful on a plate and after having lighted it inhale the vapour arising from it until relief is effected. Be careful not to burn it where there is any draught.

It will be found that relief will be obtained in a very short time.

8 as. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 21.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 5-16	= — 1-8	
2½ do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= unchanged	
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 3-4	= do	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 3-8	= do	

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 15-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-8	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	55 1-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'19 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20'48 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4'86	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000
Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-16d

RAPESEED—

Brown 35 3-4 buyers tone quieter.

LINSEED—

Linseed Sold 36 3-8 business done tone flat

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 1-8 — 1-8

In yesterday's mutilated telegram please read

In New York,

Spot	8'20 + 10
Futures month of July	7'32 + 11

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4'34 plus 5. Egyptian Fj G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 27,000 bales Futures closed quiet.

Mar.-April 4'17 unchgd		April-May 4'18 unchgd
May-June 4'21 unchgd	June-July 4'23 unchgd	July-Aug 4'25 unchgd
Aug.-Sept. 4'24 unchgd	Sep.-Oct. 4'26 unchgd	Oct.-Nov 4'26 unchg
	Nov.-Dec 4'27 unchgd	

Receipts at U S Ports	32,000 bales
Do. last year	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do. do Continent	11,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8'25 — 5
Futures, month of March	7'06 — 12
Do. do. July	7'09 — 13

* Declined owing to port receipts running above expectation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-8 — 1-16
Futures, month of June	7'03 — 14
Do. do. Sept.	7'03 — 13
Tone at close	quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., Tuesday, 21st March, 1905 :—

Cotton	17,184 bales.
Wheat	20,784 owts.
Linseed	32,875 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,834 "
Gingellyseed	11,962 "
Poppyseed	250 "
Groundnuts	1,429 "
Castorseed	2,754 "
Rice	2,763 "
Myrabollams	2,436 "
Cottonseed	32,831 "
Mowrraseed	103 "
Gram	5,833 "
Joowar	13,914 "
Maize	nil

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowrungger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 1-3 per cent Consols	91 5/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 3/8
Bar Silver	26 13/16

BOMBAY, MARCH 22.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7-32	
Do 6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16	
French Francs 3 do	do	170 1-2	
Marks 3 do	do	138 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		136	
Shanghai 30 do	do	139	
Yepan 90 do	do	148 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'7
1st Settlement	98'7
2nd do	98'9

Money Market, Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	do	8	do
Bank of Bengal do	do	8	do
Bank of Madras do	15th	8	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 31 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.			
Ready sellers	6	5	0
Forward April-May	6	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet nothing doing.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	1	0
Do. Forward April-May	6	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	9	0
Do, Forward April-May	6	10	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready sellers	7	0	0
Forward April-May sellers	7	2	0
Castorseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	28	0	0
Forward April-May	29	0	0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet but steady very little doing.

Howree Khandeish	45	0	0	
25 per cent Mixed	45	0	0	
25 per cent. "	44	0	0	Nominal
50 per cent "	43	0	0	Rates
Black Kutnee "	38	0	0	
Yellow Hingenghat	51	0	0	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	7	6
White Pessi 85 per cent.	4	9	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.

Estimated sales .....bales 10,000

Imports ..... " 3,000

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May	
4'12 — 5	4'13 — 5	
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4'16 — 5	4'18 — 5	4'18 — 5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4'19 — 5	4'21 — 5	4'21 — 5
Nov-Dec.		
4'22 — 5		

COTTON.—The market is quiet and prices are almost unchanged. Exporters are buying small lots of ready high class cotton for immediate shipments, and mills are also in the market, but the business passing is limited. The "Sutta" market is easier since yesterday (when "Good" Broach was quoted Rs. 204), and the price has declined to Rs. 200, at which rate there are sellers at the close.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(By. terms)	166	154	25	March
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	174	164		do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	174	164		do
Oomrawatee (despte) (M.-G.)	179	173		do
Khandeish do.	169	163		do
Jalgaon do	171	165		do
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	179	173		do
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	191	185		do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	185	179		do
Nagpore and Kampti do	191	185		do
Broach (M.-G.)	200	199	198	do
Dharwar (S.-G)			194 25	May
Westerns			185	do

Nominal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 11th March, as compared with the statement of the 18th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 11. Rs.	Mar. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,19,191	45,35,288
Public Deposits at Branches	72,17,651	69,84,423
Other Deposits	5,55,08,139	5,67,95,303
Post Bills	11,369	10,970
Sundries	17,72,082	17,98,900
Rs...	9,78,28,372	9,85,14,284
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,88,970	1,11,87,238
Other authorised Securities	22,53,112	20,34,787
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	98,08,993	1,02,84,748
Loans do. do.	1,13,56,792	98,87,381
Bills discounted and purchased	3,83,17,405	70,90,250
Dead Stock	2,87,879	2,87,879
Stamps and Stationery	4,131	4,092
Balances with other Banks	8,39,036	8,47,496
Sundries	1,41,757	11,30,871
Cash	2,36,31,531	2,67,51,261
Rs.	9,78,28,372	9,85,14,284

HIGH COURT.—March 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

99- 05—Captain and V—S R Botlewala and Co vs Frank M Stephens and another

100-05—Captain and V—S R Botlewalla vs Frank M Stephens Suits for hearing and final disposal. Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Chunny Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

Reference.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I, of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Soraabjee and J

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Memabai widow vs Canji Walji Madhowji and K,

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Odcrm—Balkison K J Bilimoria.

20-01—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a. minor by her guardian Gordhun Govind B M and Romer.

22-01—Bicknell M and R—Yenubai widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhalkar minor by his guardian Pandoorung H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

23-04—Sorabji and J—Madhusudnun Raghoba and others vs Mathuradas widow—In person

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co

25-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Maloo Matubhai—J and M

30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pal and others—Chitnis M and N

2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabai widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal, Long Causes.

621,01—M B Chothia—Rameksndra Mezha and Co vs Raghu nath Makund—Edgelow G and W

632-01—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Moranjee vs Manghibai widow—Little and Co

842,01—Soraabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M—Not to be called on.

23-01—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lallookhai and another—Bhalshankar K and G.

662-34—Wadia G and Co—Heerabai widow vs Framjee Jamshedjee Kalrok another—Bicknell M and R.

447-04—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Nanjee and Vs Hajee Abdoola Mowjee and others Thakurdas and Co—E G and W and A H D and Co.

414-04—Malvi H and M—Bai Jadav widow vs Jadhowjee Damodhar and others—Madhawjee and K—Little and Co.

426-42—Raghovaya and B—Deming Philip Patel vs Fakirjee Rawjee—K B Mehta.

453,04—Dikshit D and S—Ramdayal Saligram vs Govind Narayen Joshand—Payne G and C.

42,01—M B Chothia—Dhanjibhy Muncherji Kapawala vs The Hon Mr Advocate-General and others—Little and Co

597-04—M and M—P Soondercas another vs K Ratansi and others—M B Chotia

704-01—Little and Co—B Muncherjee vs M A Hajee Ibrahim Chootain—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Judgment.

791-01—Bicknell M and R—Framjee Shapoorjee Patuck vs Framjee Eduljee Davor—Payne and Co—For Decree absolute

260-04—Matubhai J and M—Vasanjee Trikamjee and others as Champsey Purbut and others—Smetham B and N

685-01—Edgelow G and W—Jafferbhai Ramjee vs Vallabhjee Laljee Madhowjee

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Short Cause.

861-01—Kanga and P—Jamsetjee Soabjee Enty vs Cooverjee Dadabhoy Taveria and others—J P Dastoor and B and M—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Dismissal under Rule 165.

132-05—Inperson—Anton Jao Souza vs Domingo Grecios and another

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Short Causes,

367-04—Payne and Co—Hajee S Abdool Waheb and others vs Lt Col J Jonerson

68-05—R B Mehta—Goolraj Doongersey vs Hiralal Arjundas

68-05—K B Mehta—Goolraj Doongersey vs Hiralal Arjundas

109—05 K M Mehta—Ahmedbhoy Pomjee vs Saolaram Ramjee S and Molabhoy

118-05—J P Dastoor—Nanjee Khairaz and Co vs S M MacCausland

121-01—Shamrao M—Ardeshir C Daruwala vs Munherjee B Dumesia and another

For further argument and Consent decree.

723-02—Wadia G and B—Abdulla Khakibhoy Read Money vs Mahomed Hajee Suleman and others—Matubhoy J M and S M B and N—Partheard

Suits for hearing and final disposal Commercial Cause.

10-05—Madhowjee and K—Balkisondas Shri Kisondas and another vs Mulchand Daulatram and others Captain V

Long Causes.

721-03—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Govindram Jaichand—Payne and Co

743,03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Acamjee—Kanga and P

294 04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Raychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

129 03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Suleman Behani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hoosein and another,

753-04—In person a pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Velee Khada and others—K B Mehta.

61-00—Edgelow G and W—Ramchordas Vandrawandas and another vs A L Hayteo Rehemis and others—Wadia G and Co.

95-00—Wadia G and Co—A L Hayton Rehimis vs Runchordas Vendrawandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

187-04—Mulla and M—Jerbanoo widow and another vs Nawajbai widow—Shamrao and M

839-01—Edgelow G and W—M Shapoorjee Narielwala vs A Shapoorjee Narielwala and others—K D Shroff D D Romer and In person.

841-01—Khunderao S and L—Jenumbai widow and others vs Hakim Fadmilya Imam Sahib and another—Nadirshan and T.

M. GEBHART'S reception at the Academy induces the "Aurore" to print the bill which every Academician has to pay for his gorgeous official uniform. The figures, in English money, are as follows: Embroidered Coat £20-0-0, White Waistcoat £1-0-0, Striped Trousers £3-8-0, Plumed Hat £2-4-0, Sword £1-12-0, Hat-box £0-3-4, Total £28-7-4.

IN the rural purlieus of Bouverie Street the other morning a carter in the employ of the Great Western Railway was seen feeding his two horses on orange peel. The watchful animals opened their mouths and the man threw pieces of peel into the open jaws. As he had only been in charge of them for three months, not much time was lost in teaching them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH

MOORE—March 15, at Meerut, U P, the wife of Francis W Moore, Par-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

S EATON-WINTON—JOHNSTON—March 19, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev L E Cox, Delcombe Langridge, eldest son of the late Falcombe L Montague Winton late of N W P, India and Mrs Winton, Tunbridge Wells Kent, to Elsie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J Williamson Johnston, of Brondesbury, London, N W.

DEATH.

H UNTER—March 19, at Fatehgarh, suddenly, Jenny, only child of Captain T Hunter, I M S, Civil Surgeon.

PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,

One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.

Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 2m. Sun sets, 6h, 12m. High water, 6-35m., 1-8s. Low water, 6-37m., 6-59s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, "The Three Little Maids,".

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Concert will be given by Officers and Engineers of Clan Line Steamers, in the Seamen's Institute Prince's Dock, to-night 8-30. Admission Free. A collection will be made

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATOIN.—An Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, to-day, at 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s, s, "Mazagon" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday the 25th inst.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—According to a Government Resolution, a Marine Court will be held on Friday at the Esplanade Police Court, to enquire into the cause of the collision in the Victoria Dock between the s. s. "Riverdale" of Messrs James, Little & Co., of Glasgow and the P. & O. s.s. "Arabia" which left last Saturday for England. The Marine Court will consist of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), and Mr. F. E. Hardcastle and Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, Marine Surveyors, as Members of the Court.

ARRIVAL OF MAHARAJAS.—H. H. Maharaja Shahu Chatrapatti of Kolhapur, attended by twenty-one followers, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, and is staying in a bungalow at Warden Road, Malabar Hill.—On Sunday next, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7-10 a. m. (local time) and will proceed by a special chartered steamer to Dwarka. His Highness' arrival in Bombay will be official, and he will receive a salute of 13 guns.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather this side has been very windy for the past few days, and the cold has not yet disappeared, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. The Moharrum festivals terminated on Friday, when taboots, about 35 in number, left their booths, before 3 p.m., and paraded the roads and principal streets until 9 p.m., when they were taken to the Bunder for immersion. In Junagad, the Moharrum festivals were shorn of the usual rejoicings, owing to the tragic death of Major Carnegy. The taboot procession also was not so imposing as usual. Sanction to fit up a telephone in the Nilambagh, the residence of the Maharaja, and in other places of importance has been obtained.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours :—

March	Creole Belles — J B Lampe
Overture	Banditen Streiche — Suppe
Valse	Torero — Translateur
Selection	San Toy — S Jones
Dance	Mediæval — H Glendon
Valse	Fleurs Du Printemps — Bousquet
Mazurka	Die Tanzende Meuse — J Strauss
Galop	Akrobaten — Zikoff

CHARGE OF FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Vernon, B. F. Bayley of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared with Mr. Robert Aitken, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and filed an information against Gopalrao Vithalrao Kalyanpurkar, ledger-clerk in the Savings Branch of the Bank, charging him with falsification of accounts. He also applied for a warrant of arrest and a search-warrant. The application was granted and an immediate warrant issued. The accused was arrested in the afternoon, and was placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Alexander Logie of the Bank having identified the accused, the hearing of the case was adjourned till the 28th instant.

THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. R. Powell, Inspector of Steam-boilers, charged Rustanji Merwanji, Manager of the Colaba Press Co., Ld., with breach of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. The case for the prosecution was that the boilers of the company were found to be in charge of a second class engineer when Mr. Powell went to inspect them. They ought to have been in charge of a first class engineer. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended. The defence was that the Company had in its service a first class engineer, who took ill just at a time when the accused also was ill and deputed one Mr. Powell, a second class engineer, to act temporarily. The assistant manager did not know of this and when Mr. Powell came to examine the boilers, he found there this second class engineer instead of a first. A fine of Rs. 10 was inflicted upon the accused.

ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE RESIDENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent W. R. Barnett charged Kasturibai Tangawkar and four other women living at Girgaum with failing to comply with the notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, calling upon them to vacate the premises occupied by them, by the 30th September 1904. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been published. After the issue of the notice by the Commissioner of Police, the accused had moved the High Court in the matter and that tribunal decided that the Commissioner of Police had power to issue such a notice, provided it was proved by evidence in a Magistrate's Court that the women in question were of such character as were described in the Commissioner's notice. The matter accordingly came before Mr. Dracup yesterday, when Mr. Kapadia, the pleader for the accused, stated that his clients without admitting the truth of allegations made in the notice issued against them by the Commissioner of Police, agreed to vacate the premises within three weeks. The case was accordingly adjourned by consent to the 12th April next.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday; and there were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Lieut. Colonel H. P Dimmock, Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. S. J. David, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. K. E Dadachanjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The meeting resolved to record a Government Resolution, dated 14th inst., re-appointing Mr. James Macdonald and appointing the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula to be members of the Standing Committee.

STABLE AT MORLAND ROAD.

The meeting considered a memorandum from the Commissioner dated 14th inst., forwarding a letter from the Assessor and Collector, who stated that bills amounting to Rs. 864-3-8 had been outstanding in respect of a stable at Morland Road owned by Messrs. Ludha, Ebrahim and Co. The stable was let to Mr. G. Craig who kept his race horses there, and according to the arrangement with the owner, he agreed to pay the Municipal bills in respect of the stable. The bills were therefore presented to him and notice of demand served on him, but he repudiated his liability on the ground that the bills were not payable by him, but by Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., who ejected him from the stable on 30th June 1904. The bills were then presented to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., who paid Rs. 270-15-10 in part payment stating that they took possession of the stable on 1st July 1904, and that they were liable for payment of the taxes due from that date only, and that the amount due for the period prior to that date, should be recovered from Mr. Craig. As the question of liability was disputed, the Assessor requested sanction to the filing of a suit against the persons deemed necessary parties to the suit for the recovery of the taxes due.

The meeting accorded the sanction applied for.

ELECTRIC CEILING FANS.

The meeting considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 16th instant, forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer on the subject of fixing electric ceiling fans for ventilating the Corporation Hall. The Executive Engineer reported that such "fans could not be driven from the existing installation for two reasons, firstly, the current is an alternating one and there are no alternating current fans available in Bombay, and secondly, the existing plant, which is not in duplicate, is under steam all night, and it would not be possible to keep it clean and in good order if it had also to run in the day time. The voltage which will ultimately be available from the Brush Company's mains is 230 volts, and an endeavour has been made to obtain a small 230 volt dynamo on hire to allow of 230 volt fans being permanently fixed in the Hall, but it is found that there is no dynamo of a suitable size for sale or hire in Bombay. The only alternative appears to be the hire of 110 volt fans until such time as the current from the public supply mains is available, when they would have to be replaced by 230 volt fans. A small 110 volt dynamo and a portable engine is available at the workshops, which can be used for driving the fans and the only expense under this arrangement that would have to be incurred for the present, would be the fixing of the plant, including the cost of a temporary shed to house the engine and dynamo in the Municipal Office gardens, the hire of the fans and the cost of working. It is considered that 8 fans of the size lately used for the recent Banquet would be required for the comfort of a full meeting in the Hall, and Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., who have a large number of fans in stock, and from whom the fans lately used were hired were asked to quote a rate for the hire of eight 110 volt fans per month until such time as the public supply was available." From their letter of 27th February it would be seen that they quoted Rs. 6 per month per fan for the hire of fans and Rs

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"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE new Finance Minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, is to be congratulated on the character of his first Budget, which is not only a more businesslike document than his predecessors in office have presented us with, but announces a substantial surplus and some attempt to lighten the burdens of the taxpayer. When Sir Edward Law, twelve months ago, presented his last Financial Statement, he dwelt on the remarkable indications of accumulating wealth in India, but he made no remission of taxation and held out no hope of any in this. Consequently, we looked for none and the announcement made by the new Finance Minister is all the more agreeable. The Government of India has had a succession of six good financial years, and it is expected that the year 1904-5 will close with the large surplus of £3,485,000 and that the new year will secure a surplus of practically similar dimensions. Government, therefore, "decided to make certain large remissions of taxation and to devote considerable sums of money to the improvement of various branches of the Civil administration. These remissions and this projected expenditure will absorb two and a half millions, roughly speaking, and then leave a surplus of something under a million sterling. Mr. Baker classifies the measures to which it is proposed to devote the surplus, very pithily. Two of the measures are remissions of taxation; one is an administrative reform involving a sacrifice of revenue; and four are measures of improvement of branches of the Civil administration, involving permanent increase of expenditure. In the first place, the Salt Tax is further reduced—involving a loss of revenue of close upon eight lakhs. Some portion of the loss, it is believed, may be made up by increased consumption, but the rate of duty is now at least twenty-five per cent lower than at any date since the duties were made uniform throughout India in 1878. The abolition of the famine cesses, the second "remission of taxation", only affects a portion of the country; not the whole. The improvement of the Postal facilities also involves loss of revenue, but only, we anticipate, for a brief period. It will have compensating advantages which will soon make good any resultant deficit. For these small mercies, we must be thankful, though we should have been more demonstratively grateful, if Government had left these little things alone, and has, at one swoop, swept away the whole of the iniquitous income-tax.

The first of the measures of administrative improvement to which surplus revenues are to be applied is the reform of the Police, concerning which the Government of India issued an explanatory Resolution on the eve of the presentation of the Financial Statement. Then, at last, better provision is to be made for the needs of primary education in India. And another matter which has attracted belated attention is the necessity for the development of agricultural experiment, research, demonstration and instruction. Considering how largely India is dependent on her agriculture, it is marvellous how little assistance Government has given in this direction. Now the urgency of exertion has come home to Government, and it is improbable that having once awakened to a sense of its duty, Government will fail to carry out a sound practical scheme. The last measure to which it has been decided to allot a part of the surplus and which involves the largest expenditure of all, is distribution of a grant-in-aid to District and Local Boards. Public works have been at a stand-still in most municipal areas owing to adverse circumstances; but the Boards will now have a new lease of life and be able to carry out improvements, which they have long recognised as necessary, and in every probability a steady improvement in public health will be the ultimate result.

In other directions it is anticipated that larger sums of money will be spent. Foremost of these is that described by the heading "Army Services." Government has continued its policy of providing funds, year by year, for the improvement of the Army, bringing together all projects of the sort into an annual schedule and determining the aggregate allotment as the state of finances admit. But for the next year, we find it stated that practically all measures of this nature are merged in, and their cost dwarfed by, the great scheme for the re-distribution and re-organisation of the Army. There are, doubtless, many of our fellow-subjects in this country who hold the great scheme to be utterly unnecessary and that the money, it will absorb, might be otherwise more profitably employed. But in face of the fact that the chief function of the army is now the defence of the North-West Frontier and that the army in peace should be organised and trained in units of command similar to those in which it would take the field in time of war, it will be seen that considerable expenditure is necessitated and that however much Government might be disposed further to lighten our burdens, it must not neglect precautions for our safety. Mr Baker in his Statement explains the financial aspect of the scheme. He justifies the refusal of Government to provide for re-distribution from Loan Funds, though if hereafter necessary, they may adopt that method. But, says Mr. Baker, the present state of our finances is such as enables us to make the necessary provision from current revenue, without transferring any part of the burden to future generations, and so a sum, in the neighbourhood of two and a half millions, goes to funds for the purpose of the big scheme of re-organisation. Railway development is also to receive attention, though the Bombay Presidency cannot be said to suffer from too much notice in this respect, notwithstanding that the expenditure contemplated is on a liberal scale. With the constitution of the Railway Board, we are asked to believe that a new era of Railway development has been inaugurated and that we may look forward during the next generation to a still more vigorous policy than heretofore. To carry out all that it desires, the Government of India may have to raise loans both in this country and in England—four crores of rupees here, and two million pounds sterling in England—but the announcement is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme as now declared to any extent that may be considered desirable. So, we may wish the Government a continuance of years of prosperity and such fixity of purpose as will prevent it making any more variation from its declared programme than are calculated to prove to our advantage.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

THE long expected Resolution of the Government of India, giving effect, generally, to the recommendations of the Police Commission, is published, and may be taken as calculated to bring about the improvement in the efficiency of the Force, which has been so glaringly necessary for years past. It might, perhaps, have been well, had it been possible, to have placed every policeman, against whom suspicion had been raised, under suspension and to have made him justify his reappointment. But, under the new dispensation, the policeman will not have the remotest excuse for taking advantage of his position to extort money from accused persons or to trump up charges for the purpose of levying blackmail. It will be no longer necessary to urge as inducement to join the Force: "The pay is poor, but look at the perquisites." It is possible to secure a force, which shall be creditable to the country and to itself, and if that be achieved, India will possess perhaps the only police-force in the world, which is deserving of respect. Whether it will be able to maintain a clean-handed and efficient constabularly, time alone can show. Much will depend upon the class of men recruited in the higher ranks. For the object of the new regulations is not to give more lucrative berths to inefficient officers, but to make the Force attractive to men of higher moral character and to men of greater intelligence. Fortunately, full effect cannot be given to the scheme until funds have been made available, and that will not be possible in the financial year now opened. Time will thus be obtained in which to get rid of the most incompetent as well as the most truculent members of the service, and if Government sternly set its face against the extension of time to worn-out officers, a step will be made in precisely the right direction, and the realisation of the object of the Government of India will be expedited to that extent.

Under the regulations for the recruitment of the European officers, it will be found that a competitive examination has to be encountered, following which will come two years' instruction at an English University, and after that a session of training at a provincial police training school. With that training, doubtless, a young officer, well qualified to make a start in the police world, will be secured. But it may be asked if a military officer must pass examinations for promotion, why not a police officer? It is a mistake to permit an officer, who has just managed to scramble through his examinations, to take turn for promotion before more capable men, and none should attain to higher grade who should fail to pass an examination which should test his qualifications for a higher post. We also object to the loop-hole which is left for the exercise of nepotism and a defeat of the very object for which the Police Commission was appointed. Early in the text of the Resolution a proviso will be found that: "In addition to this ordinary method of recruitment special arrangements are sanctioned with the object of keeping open the higher branches of the police to that class of Europeans, whose knowledge of the people, their language, and their ways has in the past given to the services some of its best and most skilled officers. These arrangements provide that the Governor-General in Council shall have power to make appointments in exceptional cases, on the special recommendation of a local Government, in favour of an individual and subject to the condition that the candidate put forward has attained an adequate standard of educational qualifications." There should be no backstairs to the service, and only one key to the front-door. There ought to be no room for the Sandhurst failure; nor any for the younger sons of a former Viceroy, Governor or Member of Council, whose penury or inability to pass for any other branch of the Public Service is his only recommendation. It will make the police more the last resort of the destitute than it is to-day, and the introduction of a provision such as the above cannot but tend to reduce the service once more to an undesirable moral and intellectual level.

Yet it is claimed that the reforms, now recommended to be carried out, leave untouched no detail of the organisation of the Police and are planned on a scale more comprehensive than has ever been deemed feasible in the past. For not carrying them out in their entirety, among other excuses, Government pleads the financial strain. Yet it has accepted the main proposal of the Commission—not perhaps so hopefully as we should have liked it to. "It will take a long time to give full effect to the scheme and longer still before its larger purpose can be visibly fulfilled," says the Resolution. But the desired end would have been secured quite a year earlier if Government had not keep the report quite so long in the pigeon-holes at Simla while it was in Calcutta, or at Calcutta while it was in Simla. No reform secures tangible results in the twinkling of an eye. So the Government of India need manifest no impatience in this matter. At the same time it need put no unnecessary obstacle in the way of the improvement of the administration of criminal justice in India, any further than it has, by creating a hole beneath the kanats through which all sorts of undesirable people may creep and still further delay the accomplishment of the professed end, the new scheme is intended to secure. The reference to Armed Reserves is deserving of attention, read in connection with the remarks on the redistribution of the Army in the Financial Statement. Where the Army is concentrated in a few stations contiguous to the North-West Frontier, an augmentation of the strength of the Armed Reserves will be imperative. Failing that, the strength of the army would have to be increased and local battalions of inferior troops entertained. Government, however, has decided to maintain separate reserves for Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Assam; to allow Bombay and the United Provinces Governments to retain the existing armed and unarmed branches; to maintain military police in Assam, Burma and Bengal; and in Burma to look only to the police force to keep order in times of emergency; and to arm the force ordinarily with bored out Martinis, the rifles now in its hands to be retained and increased in case of necessity. The Governor-General in Council believes that these arrangements will be sufficient to hold the country in a time of emergency without in any way interfering with the due performance by the district police of the normal duties entrusted to them, or, we suppose, without making unnecessary calls on military assistance. If the right class of men be secured success is inevitable.

LORD AMPTHILL, the Governor of Madras, has been suffering during the past few days from an attack of dengue fever.

THE new five-rupee note, which was issued experimentally last July, will probably be replaced by a fresh pattern somewhat larger and more easily distinguishable in every way from the old note.

To those who are following with interest the fortunes of the Punjab and the development of Sind, it is good news, says the "Pioneer" that sanction has been given for the doubling of the North-Western Railway between Rohri and Samasata, and steps are being taken to give the Chenab Colony two additional services.

THE members of the Syndicate concerned with the process of extracting gold from seawater might make a small fortune now if they chose to dispose of their original shares. According to telegraphic advices received in India last week the £1 shares be got with difficulty at £70 each.

THE Bhagalpur-Bausi Railway, which the Secretary of State has sanctioned, forms part of a project to open out the country between the chord and loop lines of the East Indian system. That triangular patch is at present entirely dependent upon roads for its means of communication. The original project was for a railway southeastward from Bhagalpur station on the loop line through Bausi to Hasdia, and thence due westwards at right angles, through Deoghur to Baidyanath on the chord line The length was put at about 75 miles and the cost (excluding rolling stock) at 55 lakhs. A concession was given to a syndicate which began negotiations in 1894, but it was withdrawn as up to March 1901 the efforts to form a company had been unsuccessful. The E. I. R. will now build the line as far as Bausi, 34 miles from Bhagalpur. It will be on the broad gauge.

THE controversy regarding Sir Antony MacDonnell's connection with the Irish devolution scheme has served to distract public attention from the Fiscal question, though the latter is still active enough a short way below the surface of Parliamentary life. The Government of the day are being pitilessly heckled by the Opposition; and the staunch Unionist who is not a Free Trader may well call to mind Moore's lines "Corn and Catholic," for the parallel is close one. One verse will serve to show how political history repeats itself:—

"What! Still those two infernal questions
That with our meals and slumbers mix,
That spoil our tempers and digestion:
Eternal Corn and Catholics!"

The "Pioneer" recommends the idea to Mr. Gould for a cartoon in the "Westminster."

THE Notification issued by Government regarding the obliteration of postage stamps in India will soon become generally known to the European community and the commercial classes, but, observes the "Pioneer," it will take some time for the orders to reach the lower strata of the population who have great belief in the stroke of a pen across a stamp. That form of obliteration will have to cease from the 1st April, for perforation alone is to be allowed, and this only by minute holes showing initials. Fortunately the small half-anna envelope, which is sold at its face value, is most popular with the masses and there is no question of pen-marking in this instance. The Postal Officials may well be lenient at any rate for the first few weeks after the change has been made and not surcharge the receivers of letters with obliterated stamps. An old custom cannot be broken down all at once, and probably many a stamp will be penmarked from sheer force of habit. The Notification will be generally welcomed as it shows that the unified stamp for the postal and revenue purposes is at last to be introduced.

THE marriage of Captain Hugh Stewart, assistant political agent at Malakand, son of Colonel Stewart (late commanding Seaforth Highlanders) and Mrs. Stewart, with Dora Mary Barnes, second daughter of the late Mr. F. D. Barnes, of 47 Queen's Gate, and Mrs. Barnes, will take place in Bombay, early in April.

ARTHUR EDMUND, eldest surviving son of the late Edward Spender, of Westbourne Terrace, and of Mrs. Spender, of Hyde Park Gate is engaged to Helen Frances, third daughter of the late Arthur Champernowne, and Mrs. Champernowne, of Dartington Hall, Devon.

THE Kipling dream of an Army restaurant is taking practical form, and it is to Winchester, and the Rifle depot there, that the credit of this earliest realisation belongs. Primitively, at present, on a blackboard, done in chalk, there is exhibited daily to Mr. Atkins such a menu of roast, and boiled, and baked meats; such a plethora of pies and puddings; such a vista of "accommodated" vegetables for selection as can never have gratified his gaze, and set his gastric juices in flow, before. At this incipient stage he does his own service. He comes that is to say, to the cookshop, selects his viands, bears them away, and disposes of them amid the customary surroundings. But the development will follow, and he will soon be dining in a restaurant of his own run on the orthodox lines. Meantime, all this improvement has been effected out of his daily threepenny stoppages, and such is the consequent economy that it is perhaps, too optimistically anticipated he will be able to put away quite a nice little sum every week by feeding better than he has ever had the chance of doing hitherto.

A JUBILEE.

[BY SIR FRANCIS BURNAND.]

FIFTY years ago Sir Frank Burnand, now editor of "Punch" but at that time a freshman of Trinity College, Cambridge, started on its adventurous career the Amateur Dramatic Club, which has ever since played a large part in the social life of the University. It was to celebrate the jubilee of the now historic A.D.C. that a dinner was held at the Cambridge Guildhall. Apropos of the event thus celebrated, Sir Francis Burnand tells the story of the origin of the A.D.C. in the "Manchester Guardian."

The interest taken in the Jubilee of the A.D.C. is not confined to its birthplace, he writes. It is a club that, like our own little island, is described in song, bears a wellknown name. Though 'tis but a little spot, and of the numbers that term by term come up to Cambridge, a very fair proportion tender themselves as candidates and, being elected, become members of the Amateur Dramatic Club—i.e., the A.D.C.,—which, all things being propitious, celebrates to-day the fiftieth anniversary of its not absolutely unchequered existence. Its members come from all quarters of the United Kingdom, and on the list appear a few of our American cousins, of whom, as I have reason to remember, Mr. Everett was a notable example. The germ of the Club was in a strictly private performance given in rooms where, as the phrase goes, "I kept" with two companions, the three of us being undergraduates of Trinity. From trifling causes—and I am ready to admit that we did trifle to a considerable extent—spring, as we all know, great effects, and in those days for a mere freshman, as I was, to spring by leaps and bounds from a private theatrical entertainment on a very small scale (of which, be it admitted the supper was the better and more attractive part) to the starting and, as it proved, permanently establishing of a University Dramatic Club was a result that, I feel pretty sure, none of us, even in our most sanguine forecast of the future, had ventured to contemplate. We did not rush in where angels feared to tread, as, taking advantage of the non-interference of authority with a semi-public amateur performance given by the members of the Athenæum, a very superior and aristocratic club, in the large concert and ball room of the Eagle Hotel, we—that is, Lenox Conyngham, Gerald, FitzGerald, and myself determined upon action, and, in spite of my application for leave and licence having been refused by the Vice Chancellor and The Heads—there were I don't know how many Heads against our three (an account of my momentous interview with the Vice Chancellor I have given in my "A. D. C. Reminiscences" and elsewhere, so that I will not here repeat the somewhat familiar story), —we got together some twenty choice spirits ready to be anything dramatically, to do their very utmost in any legitimate cause as against constituted authorities and to suffer if need be in their pockets.

It was money that was wanted, and, what is more, it was money that we obtained from our enthusiastic friends and supporters, though, with very few exceptions among us, we did not belong to the class, at that time up at the University, that "siller," still less gold, "had to spare." Nor, with one exception, were we at all strong in finance, nor learned in the drawing up and signing of legal documents, such as a landlord's lease or a carpenter's contract. But the point is—we did it. We collected money at a meeting; we took our rooms of a landlord—his name was, I fancy, Mr. Ekin—who, as we only wanted them at first from term to term, leaving them vacant for nearly half the year, let us have them, I believe, on fairly reasonable terms; and then we actually had some ready money in hand wherewith to start the carpenter and his merry men with material; who, thus encouraged and being heart, soul, and both hands in the work, went at it with a will. He was a fine fellow, was our carpenter, Mr. Lovett, devoted to drama, being himself no inconsiderable actor among his fellow-townsmen. He had been wonderfully gifted by nature for the line of "heavy villains," and though the softest-hearted carpenter that ever cut his stick or struck a nail on the head yet with his fine presence, his overhanging brows, his piratical countenance, and his jet-black hair, beard, and whiskers, he appeared to be "made up" by Nature herself for such parts as those unscrupulous hirelings to whom Shakespere gives no names in his casts, but simply differentiates them one from another by numbering them as "first and second murderer."

The stage was set up, and arrangements were made at a very reasonable rate with a London costumier, who was to undertake to find everything we wanted in the way of wigs, costumes, and make-up. I am pretty certain that Clarkson was the man, and I think that, just for the sake of "getting the connection, as he, with business-like intuition, foresaw a fair chance of bigger jobs in future, Clarkson went for this occasion into partnership with Sam May, of Bowstreet, the then well-known costumier, and provided "the whole bag of tricks" for a mere song, consisting of one note—which was a fiver,—travelling expenses included, for a two-nights' show.

Then "Mum" was the word. The tickets were deftly distributed by our secret agents—i. e., our members in hall at dinner-time, which was in that day at the now apparently barbarous hour of four o'clock or 4-30, I forget which. This early dinner-hour was of great advantage, as it was intended to be, to reading men, and, as it was never intended to be, to play-acting men. We could open our A.D.C. doors at 6.30, begin our performance at seven, play till about 9.45, and be back in our rooms—ay! even those who were "gated" and compelled to become prisoners could do this—by very soon after ten, when we had till midnight for jovial, pleasant, social supper; and no one, wherever he "kept," in college or out, needed to run any sort of risk of being dropped on by deans and tutors for infringing the college rules and regulations.

But all he same, we were defying the law. There was not a doubt about it. We had been informed that there existed some particular legislation against play-acting, and also that heavy penalties could be and would be enforced against all who should assist in or at any theatrical performance where money was taken at the doors. We, the givers of the entertainment and the assistants at it, the actors on the stage above and the band of harp, fiddle, and violoncello in the space beneath, were one and all liable for something terrible in pains and penalties; indeed it was said we could, as strolling players, be heavily mulcted by the civil magistrate, and would be certainly gated, probably rusticated or actually expelled, by the unjust authorities of our various colleges. For our members now hailed from Trinity, Magdalen, John's, Trinity Hall, and Kings though, of course, as was to have been expected, Trinity, the biggest college, supplied the largest number.

Well, all this we risked. The secret of our performance was kept as close as used formerly to be the whereabouts of a prize-fight. The consequence was that to get in to see this novel performance came to be considered as a great favour, and with bated breath undergraduates in their various halls, crossing quads, or meeting one another in the street would lower their voice look suspiciously about, and then inquire, "Are you going to the A. D. C. to-night?" According to the answer so was the nature of the reply. If the questioner knew naught of the matter, he was made privy to it, and for five shillings down, on the spot, he was, by a legal fiction, given in exchange for his coin a ticket that would probably admit him to such and such a place at such and such a time, where he would see what he would see. Thus was the legal fiction maintained, and thus, with as clear consciences as could be expected in the circumstances, were we enabled to reply to any question concerning our selling tickets, Oh dear, no. There is a subscription by the members, for which every one of them receives on application so many tickets of admission; that is all. Take money at the doors? What does? For what? Really, I do not understand your allusion. But authority might inquire, Do you not have a theatrical performance? Well, if you call dressing up and doing something among ourselves for mutual amusement a theatrical performance, you are perfectly welcome to do so. And, if at any time a piece should be played for an hour or so, is it not a capital training for memory, for speaking, and, it may be, for singing as well? And (this was always a clenching argument when used to anyone who might be himself a Don or on friendly terms with authority) is it not far better to be cultivating the drama than playing cards, betting, or joining in orgies?"

(Concluded on page 7.)

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

THE PURSUIT IMPEDED.

KUROPATKIN'S COMMAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAR. 21.

It is understood at St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin preferred to remain in Manchuria and has accepted the command of the 1st Army.

It is believed that the Russian preparations and renewed mobilization are largely undertaken for the purpose of strengthening their position in the event of peace negotiations.

The place of origin of General Linievitch's despatches is not disclosed, but apparently it is Sangari where forces from Russia are reaching him.

Reuter (Tokio) says the revised list of Japanese casualties at Mukden gives the number at fifty thousand and the Russians from the commencement of the fighting at Mukden up to Tieling are estimated to have lost 175,000 including prisoners.

The damage done to the bridges is impeding the pursuit and will probably give the Russians time to reconcentrate and reinforce, and erect defences in view of holding the line between Changchun and Kirin. Changchun is on the Railway due west of Kirin

LONDON MARCH 22.

It is confirmed that the Tsar has appointed General Kuropatkin to the Command of the first Manchurian Army.

GERMAN COLLIERS AT COLOMBO.

ANXIOUS TO AVOID TOGO.

One by one German and other colliers are dropping into port at Colombo with cargo consigned ostensibly for Hong-Kong and other Far Eastern ports where they are proceeding "for orders." There are two which arrived on the 7th instant, another turned up on the 16th day, and a fourth one the next day all evidently on the same errand. The present cable news of the proximity of Admiral Togo and his 22 ships has evidently proved very disconcering to the captains of these colliers which have between them nearly 18,000 tons of the best Cardiff coal. The Norwegian steamer "Stiklestad," of 1,116 tons register, arrived early on the 17th from Cardiff, which port she left on the 8th February with a cargo of 2,800 tons of coal. She is bound for Hong-Kong, where she is to receive orders as to the final destination of the coal. She was at Malta on the 19th, and sailed from Port Said on the 20th ultimo, and took exactly three weeks in her journey thence. There is a rumour that the "Heatheraig" and the "Forst" are looking out for buyers of their coal evidently having lost hope of successfully delivering their cargo to the proper consignees. Later information states that the "Forsteck," despairing of reaching its destination, is returning to Europe at once.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE FINANCES.

The Proposed New Loan.

EUROPE EAGER TO ACCOMMODATE.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

M. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, has arrived in London and states that a new loan is contemplated probably in England and America, but he has reason to believe that the German, Dutch, Swiss and Belgian banks are all anxious to secure a portion though nothing is settled.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT WARSAW.

Soldiers and Police wounded.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

A bomb has been thrown from a window at Warsaw into a patrol of police and infantry.

Six soldiers and two policemen were dangerously wounded.

The perpetrator of the outrage has escaped.

THE THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

Admiral Nibogatoff's third Baltic squadron has left Suda Bay for Port Said.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A Russian Consulate has been established at Bandar Abbas.

VENEZUELA AND THE POWERS.

Coercive Action Threatened.

LONDON, MARCH. 22.

France, the United States and Holland are threatening coercive action with Venezuela owing to the latter's drastic treatment of the French and American Concessionaires and the illegal imprisonment of Dutch sailors.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LISBON.

A Tempestuous Voyage.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Her Majesty the Queen is storm-bound at Vigo. A terrific tempest is ravaging the Spanish and Portuguese coasts.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Great Loss of Life.

An appalling boiler explosion has taken place at a shoe-factory at Brockton, Massachusetts. One hundred and fifty, mostly females, were killed in it.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Debate in the House of Lords.

LONDON, MAR. 22.

During a debate in the House of Lords, last night Lord Goschen, justified the vast increase in our Navy expenditure in the last fifteen years by the changes throughout the world. He did not, he said, think that the loss of five Russian battleships justified the decrease made in the British programme.

Lord Selborne, referred to the great changes in the naval position of the world. Russia had become a naval power, France maintained her building and efficiency, and America and Germany had evolved Navies of equal strength and efficiency, and Italy stood still.

England merely recognised facts.

He did not advocate the three-Power-standard, because he thought England was not able to afford it. Stability of finances was as necessary as an efficient Navy and must balance one against the other.

WAR TROPHIES FOR INDIA.

SOUTH AFRICAN AND CHINESE GUNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Some guns and 500 rifles, taken in South African and China wars, have been sent out, by the War Office, as allotted to India. The three guns taken in China will be placed at Peshawar, Delhi and Lucknow. Of the South African guns, one is to be placed in the grounds of the Government House, Calcutta, and the others are to be made over to the Municipal authorities of Madras and Bombay. As regards the rifles, a set of twelve is to be given to each of the twenty-eight Volunteer Corps which sent men to South Africa with the Lumsden's Horse, one set being presented to Lieut. Colonel Lumsden personally Sets will also be given to the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, and Government Houses, at Madras, Ootacamund, Poona and Mahableshwar and to the Indian Staff College.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

A lengthy Indian Army Order is published, giving particulars of the regulations for the new Indian Staff College:—

Officers selected for the College are to join at Deolali on 30th June next, and the course will last two years. The first term will be from 1st July to 30th November next, with a vacation of fourteen days from 20th September to 4th October. From 1st December 1905 to 31st January 1906, officers will be attached to Arms of Service other than their own or employed on Staff duties at manœuvres. The second term will begin on 1st February 1906.

TRAGEDY NEAR POONA.

POONA, MARCH 22.

A terrible tragedy took place last night in Ghorpori village. It is alleged that a man, named Gunput Raojee, who came recently from Bombay, stabbed to death his father-in-law and seriously wounded his wife and her brother. Gunput, who was employed in one of the mills in Bombay, came to take his wife away, but her father refused to allow him to take her. After a quarrel with his father-in-law, the accused went and took some drink and came back armed with a knife. He insisted upon his wife returning with him, but her father and brother interfering the husband attacked the elder man inflicting fatal wounds. The boy raised an alarm and was in turn stabbed receiving an ugly cut. The wife appealed for mercy, but was furiously attacked and received 28 cuts about the body. The father died immediately and the woman and her brother were taken to the hospital, where they are lying in a dangerous condition.

The accused managed to escape, but the neighbours and others followed him through Ghorpuri bazaar, where he cast aside his knife, and he was captured by a native constable. On being arrested he made a clean breast of the whole affair. A "punch" was held and the prisoner's statement recorded. He will be placed in due course before the Magistrate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Gurkha Officers have been selected as orderlies to his Majesty the King Emperor during the ensuing summer:—Subadar-Major Karnsing Gunung, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and Subadars Kirpa Ram Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, Nawalsing Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles, and Jaslalrai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Packard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Eastern Command, has been granted five months' leave outside India.

Colonel Blunt C. R. E., Secunderabad, officiates as Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, vice Col. Grant who acts for the Director-General, Military Works, during the absence of Major-General Duperier on leave.

Lt.-Col. W. Huskisson acts for Col. Blunt at Secunderabad, Major Dunsterville officiating as C. R. E., Presidency District.

Capt W. F. Thuillier from Northern Command officiates in charge of the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

ARRIVALS, March 21.

Colonel H M P Hawkes, S & T Corps, from England.
Captain R F G Bond, R E, from England.
Captain F R H Eustace, R E, from England.
Major P T Mills, 57th Rifles, from England.
Major R E Grimston, 6th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut L C Brodie, 4th Hussars, from England.
Lieut J. E. N. Heultine, 2nd K R Rifles, from England.
Major R S Oxley, K. R. Rifles, from England.

DEPARTURES, March 21.

Captain G G Lang, 1st West York Regiment to Mian Meer.
Lieut H B Kelly, R A M C, Malappuram.
Lieut C M T Hogg, 2-4th Gurkhas, to England.
Captain G R Vanrenen, 15th Rajputs, to England.
Lt-Col H Hall, S & T Corps, to England.
Lieut F E Mascall, R G A, to England.
Capt W Justice, I M S, to England.
Lieut G D Martin, 1st Roy. Warwickshires, to Karachi.
Br-General F A Bowles, R A, to Poona.
Captain J A D Langhorne, R G A, to Poona.
Captain L H Spry, 1st West Yorkshires to Mian Meer.
Colonel H M P Hawkes, S & T Corps, to Calcutta.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET PRESENTED.

REMISSION OF TAXATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Council met this morning under the Presidentship of General Sir Edmond Elles, who took the chair in the absence of the Viceroy. His Excellency's indisposition is understood to be quite slight.

Replying to Rai Sri Ram's questions regarding Mr. Paranjpe, Sir Arundel T. Arundel explained the circumstances of the case, and declined to reconsider the decision arrived at in regard to it.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale's questions regarding appointments to posts carrying an annual salary of Rupees 5,000 and upwards, Mr. Baker merely repeated his previous answer, and explained that the names of certain Military Officers and also of Civilians employed in the Military Departments are not included in the Civil Lists nor are those of non-gazetted officers. The collection of the information asked for would, therefore, have given considerable trouble.

The Paper Currency Bill was passed after Mr. Baker made a short speech explaining that Government accepted the suggestion that only two crores should be invested in sterling securities, but had been unable to agree to the second proposal, which had been put forward by certain public bodies, viz., that the bullion reserve should be kept in India. He pointed out that, so far as the gold reserve was concerned, it was one step nearer the purpose for which it was maintained when in London. There were also certain difficulties in connection with the transfer of the silver reserve to India.

Mr. Cable welcomed the Government proposals except as regards the silver bullion reserve.

The Railway Bill was passed without any speeches except one from Sri Ram Bahadur, who expressed the hope that Government would devote a portion of the great railway surplus earnings to improve the comfort of third class passengers.

Mr. Baker in presenting the Financial Statement made a concise and lucid speech explaining the salient points of the statement and thereby avoided the wearisome practice of reading the same followed in previous years.

In summarising the Budget Statement, Mr. Baker explained that the total military expenditure of the coming year will exceed that of the current year by only 31½ lakhs. Regarding the reduction in taxation, he said that if the taxation were left as at present, there would be a surplus of 510 lakhs next year. The raising of the weight of letters carried for half an anna by the Post Office costs seven lakhs of rupees. Regarding the grants of thirty-five lakhs which are made to the Provincial Governments for primary education, Mr. Baker explained that steps are being taken to ensure that the money shall not be diverted to other purposes. In reference to the grant of twenty lakhs for agricultural research, he explained that the amount will eventually be distributed among the local Governments, but the details of distribution are not yet settled. The twelve crores tear-marked for railways, Mr. Baker described as the highest grant yet made. The irrigation grant of 125 lakhs would probably have been larger, had it been possible to spend it. Mr. Baker claimed that liberal provision had been made for remission and suspension of revenue in tracts affected by partial failure of the monsoon in Bombay and Madras and by the recent severe frosts in Northern India. With these exceptions, he said, the prospects of the ensuing year appear favourable. Special efforts, he added, have been made to avoid underestimating revenue and overestimating expenditure, but several headings, and especially opium and railway earnings, are exposed to uncertainty.

The Council adjourned to next Wednesday, when the debate upon the Budget will take place.

LORD CURZON'S INDISPOSITION.

Lord Curzon's malady is understood to be merely a slight recurrence of his old complaint, for which the rest he is now taking is all that is required.

THE REDUCTION IN THE SALT DUTY.

A notification of the Finance Department, is issued bringing into force with effect from to-day, the reduction in salt duty for India to one rupee eight annas per maund, as announced by Mr. Baker in the Budget Statement. In Burma, the duty remains at one rupee per maund and in Aden at one rupee per 140lbs. avoirdupois.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final game in the open Singles between Capt. Greig and Mr. Cheetham was played last evening before a large number of spectators. The first two sets were remarkable. Mr. Cheetham had it all his own way in the first set and won most easily (6-0), The tables were turned in the second which Capt. Greig won as easily (6-1). In the third set very even play was witnessed and 4-all was called amid applause. Cheetham, however, won the next two games and won the Challenge Cup. As he has also won the Marryat Cup this year, he is to be congratulated, Though brilliant at times, he is essentially a "safe" player and never loses his head, and to this his success is chiefly due. In the semi-finals of the Doubles, Messrs. Reid and Baraclough beat Capt. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Wilson 6-1, 6-4.

The finals between Messrs. Reid and Baraclough and Messrs. Milne and Rendall will probably be played next Monday.

MR CLAUDE WHITE, Political Agent, Sikkim, will leave Gantok this week for Bhutan, in order to deliver the insignia of the K. C. I. E. to the Tongsa Penlop. He will take Major Rennick with him as his Assistant. Mr. Paul, C. I. E., who was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and is now on a visit to India, will accompany the party.

THE Banque d'Orient which has been recently founded at Athens with a capital of ten million francs, half furnished by Germany, half by the National Bank of Greece, aims at satisfying a very decided ambition of Germany. Greece is desirous of contracting a loan, the money to be devoted to the purchase of new war material, to be furnished by the Krupp factory, and the new Bank will negociate this loan.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A French Swiss Tunnel.

THE VALUE OF THE "ENTENTE."

A NEW PLAY AT THE "ATHENEE."

PARIS, FEB. 3.

THE completion of the Simplon tunnel has given rise to a certain apprehension that French traffic will suffer from the competition of the new route into Italy. The Government is to be asked to undertake a French-Swiss enterprise by piercing a tunnel under the Faucille mountains, which will place Lons-le-Saulnier and Geneva in direct communications, besides creating a sort of natural grand central route in France by a linking of existing systems. In the most competent quarters, however, the opinion is growing that France has nothing to fear from this new way from Genova to Milan. It is to the advantage of France, says one writer, with indisputable logic, that the nations to whom she sells should be prosperous. Would French business with England represent £40,000,000 annually if the buyers across the Straits were not flourishing? he asks. And as prosperity largely depends on easy intercommunication, the more the means increase the greater the benefit to France.

Nevertheless, the very popularity which French goods enjoy amongst the nations who appreciate taste and luxury, carries with it certain dangers. Let us take the fashions, for instance. The Rue de la Paix is rising early and sitting up late in its anxiety to launch the mode for 1905. Needless to say, the secrets of the designing room are kept as rigorously as an international treaty. Yet, as in diplomatic matters, sometimes leakage occurs. French industry suffers grievously thereby. The earliest models are secured by bribery and stealth, by dressmakers in Berlin and New York—London is singularly free from such charges—and the dress is manufactured in quantities. The unscrupulous plagiarist goes even farther, in imitating the tag of the most fashionable houses in Paris, so that the copy of the pirated model bears the signature of a maker who has never even seen it. One celebrated firm of couturiers has taken steps to disturb this little plan this year, by suddenly changing the form and manner of its signature. Thus the Teutonic manufacturers will find themselves caught in a trap. Piracy of French wares does not confine itself to dresses or the confections of the modiste. "Articles de Paris"—simple and daisty creations that represent the special genius of the French for a combination of art with ingenuity—are often the prey of the foreign speculator, and tasteless and clumsy imitations of the Gallic product are spread broadcast over the Continent, inflicting harm upon the home industry and bringing native talent into disrepute. In other directions, also, the spurious flourishes at the expense of this nation. A case in point is French champagne. Worthless concoctions are placed upon the market, especially in the English Colonies, which have no relation to the genuine wine save in the colour of the label. These facts are often noted by French Consuls abroad, but so far little has been done to combat the evil.

"The 'entente cordiale' is a very precious thing," said a leading member of the British commercial community when discussing the cash value of good relations, "but it is a little one-sided, is it not? I am afraid we do not get our share out of it in a material sense. Quite apart from Custom House figures, I suppose that two million pounds sterling represents the amount of English money left in the hands of Paris tradespeople at the end of the tourist season. That would be under, rather than over, the mark. Then consider the British wealth that flows along the Riviera. Do you not think there should be some compensation in all this?" "Yes" I said, "but how to effect it under a Free Trade regime when the 'favoured nation' clause is a mere delusion"! "Quite true," returned the man of business. That is the rub; how to find the "quid pro quo." Yet we are far away the best customers of France, and we ought to have the privileges of the best customers." Curiously enough, this same sentiment was expressed later by a leading railway official. "Facilities exist," he said, for cross-Channel traffic such as never existed before. Last year was a record year because of that and the deeper reason of the 'entente.' Considerably more than half a million people are brought over to Paris in the twelve months by the two routes—Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne. But the mission of the English Press should be to attract French people to visit England. That is a way to bring about the compensation."

The subject was an interesting one: how to develop a love for picturesque England in the breasts of the French. Now, the French are not travellers, in the proper sense of the word; they leave that to the English, the Belgians, and the Germans. They are content with a run into Switzerland by way of a summer holiday, or a winter sojourn by the Mediterranean, England, with its unrivalled stretches of softly undulating country and quiet pasture lands as a closed book to them. They know nothing of the glories of the Lake District, of the fascination of the Western Isles of Scotland, of the verdant beauties of the Emerald Isle. Asked for an explanation, M. Bouverard, the able chief of the Mouvement General of the Chemin de Fer du Nord—one of the few companies in France that is really on a paying basis, and that in enterprise and efficiency can hold its own with any in the world. You must make a propaganda amongst the French people. You must distribute brochures, artistically produced. This is an expensive matter as regards the printer and lithographer and the distribution, which has to be done with tact and discrimination. French people are very fond of going away for a few days only. But there is this difficulty in England, that everything is closed on Sunday. The tourist arrives in London on Sunday morning, and the place is like a tomb—no one is about in the streets. He feels chilled and disinclined to 'enthuse' about England. Again, living is dear in London, and, also, during the short season in Scotland. If tourists are to be attracted, prices must be made reasonable, as they are in Switzerland, where everywhere one may be lodged and fed for ten or twelve francs a day."

The French advantages from the "entente" grow daily greater and more evident. The English companies work incessantly to improve their services. Two more turbin boats will race between shore and shore when the season proper opens at Easter. They may be described as improved Queens. One is to be called Onward and the other Invicta, which, travellers will recollect, are the mottoes of the combined South-Eastern and Chatham Companies. The new boats have called for new trains, which will represent the latest style of comfort. They will be corridor carriages, each compartment having its lavatory. Dover and Calais stand still, but Folkestone and Boulogne go forward lustily in the three categories—first, second, and third. The opening of Paris-Plage is one of the causes of the growth in the London-Boulogne traffic, not merely because of its propinquity to the British capital, but because shares in its development company are very largely held by the public. The "Silver Streak" is becoming a mere trickle. The turbine boats sensibly reduce the time of the sea-passage, and fast trains devour space on land. By the shortest route, viz., Dover-Calais, the time is just under seven hours. The favourite train of the day is the 11-35 out of London, arriving at the Gare du Nord at a quarter before seven. The West End likes to breakfast comfortably in London and to dine in Paris previous to continuing the journey south. What is striking in the present development of traffic, is the rushing southwards to Marseilles, not always to continue to Nice, but to embark on a P. & O., or an Orient or Pacific liner, for a cruise in the blue waters of the "Latin Sea." That was a marked feature of last year, and this year promises a still greater extension.

The authors of "La Petite Milliardaire," the latest Parisian play, are MM. Henry Dumay and Louis Forest. The first-named is an American journalist here; hence the local colour. The heroine is a very odd kind of creature, and somehow reminds one of Montmartre, in spite of a gallant attempt to be Trans atlantic. With the money she possesses, she is able to satisfy every whim, which include the introduction into the domestic circle of Turkish strong men and her own adoption of jockey's clothes. Finally, her father, known to Chicago as Stanley Ross, is convinced that she ought to marry. A marriage syndicate is put into operation, and two sufficiently dubious aristocrats are introduced as candidates for the hand of the fair and eccentric Betsy, "La petite milliardaire" herself. The most comical scene in the play occurs in the second act, where the Jewish knaves, who are the syndicate present their men. The syndicate, of course, matrimonialises on commission. But these specimens of European civilisation and their method of wooing, do not appeal to Betsy, who quickly realises that it is not love, but dollars, that attract. She opts for untitled, but, at least, disinterested, poverty in the person of her father's friend and secretary Francis Morain.

This does not suit the book of the syndicate. If the impecunious noblemen are not married, there is, of course, no commission. They set to work to find an obstacle to the union. Morain has a part, like most heroes on the French stage, and this part insists on appearing at an awkward moment. In revenges she throws over the future husband. It is then the turn of the Polish Prince, the candidate of the syndicate. He is installed by the side of Betsy as her prospective husband. The joy of the Semitic gentlemen is unbounded, and they cut some amusing capers. As the denouement the Prince is thrown over, his family being quite too much for Betsy. Morain, who really has been loved all the time, in spite of the part, is reinstated and the Prince, whose pocket, if not his heart, has been seriously damaged by the transfer of the lady's hand, is pensioned off. The first two acts are genuinely amusing, and made one think that the Athenee (the theatre in question) had served another great success as a follower of "La Prince Consort" ("His Highness My Husband") and "Chiffon"; but the third act is hardly above the level of a poor farce, in which the merriment is much forced. The construction of the piece shows that both London and New York are aimed at, and with certain prunings "La Petite Milliardaire" would, no doubt stand the transplanting well.

The Presidential elections are just one year away, but M. Loubet has given them a certain actuality by declaring that he will not stand again for office next February. The announcement has let loose the floods of journalistic conjecture. Who is to be the new chief of the Republic? Doubtless one of the soothsayers, with whom Paris abounds, will shortly enlighten us. But in the meantime, you pay your sou and you take the choice of your newspaper. Some plum for M. Combes. "Le Petit Pere," according to these prognosticators, intends to run as the champion of the anti-Clericals, but he will have to be very careful not to have his colours mistaken for the champion of the delateurs. Indeed, the difference is so slight as to deceive the most expert eye. M. Berteaux, the present Minister of War, is favoured by others. He has two strings to his bow. As a rich stockbroker, he appeals to those who have money; as a Socialist, to those who haven't. Then there is M. Brisson, ex-President of the Chamber. He is almost certain to be a candidate, because it has become chronic with him. M. Bourgeois, also a former President of Chamber, is the Lord Rosebery of French politics, and you never know how long he will continue to plough lonely and literary furrows. Lastly, there is the elegant M. Paul Deschanel. Since, however, he was accused by the Radicals of playing tennis with Mme. Humbert's daughter, I fear that his chances of the Elysee are but slight.

With tea-drinking and other English things, the French, as every one knows, have taken most kindly to sports. The young generation does everything on the English pattern except play cricket, which remains and awful mystery for the majority of this nation. The tally stick of footballers has been notched with some very respectable victories over English teams. To show how sporty it has become, Paris intends to hold an exhibition in 1907 exclusively devoted to the games that demand physical strength and adroitness. Perhaps you are not aware that all sports come from France. The well-known writer, M. Octave Uzanne, has just communicated the discovery. Even the word "sport" is not left to us. The English of the sixteenth century, had no such expression, says M. Uzanne; but Rabelais makes use of the verb "se desporter." "Desport" it was until Albion, perfidious ever, came along, snatched up the child and abbreviated its name, just as every English Robert is merely "Bob." As to tennis there is no shadow of a British claim to it; croquet is Gallic also, and hockey, and even golf, have venerable French roots. There is no sport left to the subjects of King Edward—not even cricket. "Le criquet" is its French parent, or at losst very near relation. The game of "crosse" consist in defending two sticks or "criquets" with a curved stick, against the bowler. Football is the old "choule" or "chole," played since the twelfth century in Brittany, Picardy, and the other ancient provinces of France. However, the father who neglects his children until they are of age deserves to lose them. France has put in the paternity claim a little too late. And the birth certificates—are they quite in order?

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The train which is timed to leave Borivli at 9-51 a. m., is very convenient to business people as it is timed to arrive at Church Gate a little after quarter-to-eleven. Day after day, I have found the first class compartments on that train to be packed. To-day I could not join that train at Dadar for want of room in it. About five days ago, I was obliged to travel in second class for the same reason. This is aggravating. Will not the officials of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who are ever considerate and attentive to the wants of the public, put on an extra first class carriage, and thus oblige passengers like me, who neither wish to be left behind nor to be packed like sardines?

March 22. PASSENGER.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday the 25th March.

The Third Challenge Cup Race start at 2-30. Course No. 18.

"A" and "B" Class Yachts Handicap Race (amalgamated) start at 3. Course No. 13 followed by North Karanja Buoy and back.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race start at 3-15. Course No. 12.

Sailing Boat Race (Service Rig) start at 2-45. Course No. 13.

The entries will be closed on Friday Noon.

To the Paris correspondent of the Russian "Slavo" newspaper we are indebted for the true story of the Japanese torpedo-boat which Captain Klado and his brother officers beheld in the North Sea. On the shores of that sea, the presence of certain Japanese officers in disguise had been noted some while before the sailing of the Baltic Fleet. These officers carried with them an abnormal amount of exceptionally capacious trunks, which, somehow, escaped investigation by any custom-house officer. The trunks contained the torpedo-boat in sections. It was put together, fulfilled its office, was repacked, and—in short, that was how it was.

THE Turkish Government is gifted with much ingenuity, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique." During the Bairam festival, which commenced on the 15th of February, every family which is not steeped in misery, kills a sheep to make merry with at the closing festivities. An imperial firman commanded the people of Asia Minor to send to certain local committees the skins of these animals against which they would be given receipts. The sale of these skins they were informed would assist in the construction of the railway to Mecca. The people, thus instructed, obeyed with enthusiasm, but it would be satisfactory to know whether these skins stopped on the way, or are being effectively transformed into rails and locomotives.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1905-1906.

REDUCTION OF SALT TAX AND POSTAL RATES.

RUPEE AND STERLING LOANS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker presented his Budget for the coming year yesterday, at Calcutta. Doing so, he said:—

Before presenting the figures, I may state that the good fortune which has attended the finances of the Government of India during the last six years has not failed us. It is true that in parts of Bombay and Madras, there was some failure of the monsoon, and that in certain districts of Northern India the "rabi" crop which had promised to be magnificent has been seriously damaged by frost. But notwithstanding these local misfortunes, which have our hearty sympathy and shall receive a full measure of relief, we expect that the year 1904-1905 will close with the large surplus of £3,485,500. For next year, we estimate that on the present basis of revenue and expenditure, we should have had a surplus of £1 395,800. We have, however, decided to make certain large remissions of taxation, and also to devote considerable sums of money to the improvement of various branches of the civil administration. These are estimated to absorb £2,495 000 per annum. The effect of these measures an account of which will be presented in its proper place, is to reduce the estimated surplus of 1905-1905 to £903,800.

ACCOUNTS OF 1903-1904.

This time last year, we estimated that the year 1903-1901, would close with a surplus of £2 711 200. The actual result has been better by £285 200. The revenue exceeded the estimate by £138,355 and the expenditure incressed by £403,155. The receipts and charges of our Railways exceeded the estimate by £118,440 and £112,397 respectively, and those formerly shown under "Mint" (which represent chiefly the profits on coinage, and payments into the Gold Reserve Fund) were larger by £172,550 and £108,495 respectively. In both cases the net variation was small. The same remark applies to the receipts and charges under "Marine." The receipts from the Salt, Excise, Forests, and Customs were better than the estimate by £90,405, £54,590, £43,216 and £35,798 respectively. In the last case the import of cotton piece goods contributed materially to the improvement. An advance payment of interest by the Bombay Port Trust led to an increase under that head; while in England there was an unexpected receipt of £90,204 from the War Office on account of British troops serving in India. On the other hand there was a reduction of £28,012 under Land Revenue chiefly due to the change of "kist day" in Assam. There was also a reduction of £28,276 in the cost of the Telegraph service of which £16,500 was due to short payments under the Joint Purse Agreement, and the remainder represented reduced capital outlay in India. Further explanations on all material points will be found in the Memorandum by the Financial Secretary which is appended to the Financial Statement.

EXPENDITURE.

Many of the Local Governments have failed to expend the full amount of their allotments, especially those under Land Revenue (which really represent the charges on account of district administration) Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, and Civil Works. A similar explanation applies to the Military Works Department and the Postal and Telegraph administrations. In the latter case, however, a part of the reduction represents merely postponement of payments due under the Joint Purse Agreement, but not likely to be adjusted till after the close of the year. The reduction under "Mint" is only apparent, and is due to the transfer to the Debt and Deposit section of the accounts of the profits on coinage and payments into the Gold Reserve Fund. The increase of £13,000 under the group entitled "Famine Relief and Insurance" is mostly nominal. It was formerly the practice to treat the net loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal Nagpur Railway as a part of the sum of one million sterling for which we budget every year as an insurance against famine. This practice has now been discontinued and the full million is shown irrespective of whatever loss there may be on the two Railways in question. There has, however, been a real increase of £3,800 under this head for Famine Relief works in Bombay. Under Irrigation there has been an increase of £103,400 of which £52,200 represents working expenses of productive works and £38,300 is on account of minor works.

The only other head that calls for notice is Army Services, in which the excess over the Budget is £1,200 000. Of this amount, £417,000 represents the increase of expenditure over the estimate on account of the Aden Delimitation Commission, the Seistan Boundary Commission, and the Tibet Mission, chiefly the latter. The charge on account of reorganization for which no provision was made in the Budget is shown as accounting for £1,191,500, but this includes expenditure incurred in England from the provision of £500,000 for new artillery for which Budget provision was made as explained in paragraph 193 of last year's Financial Statement. Under other Military heads there was an increase of £91,400.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1905 1906.

For next year we estimate that the revenue will amount to £33,433,000 and the expenditure (after allowing for a reduction of £1,370 300 in Provincial balances), to £32,529,200, thus leaving a surplus of £903,800.

We anticipate that the loss of Land Revenue which has occured in the current year (as compared with the Budget) will be nearly, though not quite, made good by the revision of settlements and the bringing of new land under assessment, especially in Burma, Bengal and Madras. In Bombay, on the other hand, the recovery is not expected to bring up the collections to the level of 1903-1904; and in the United Provinces and the Punjab realizations will probably be prejudicially affected by the injury done to the rabi by frost. In the former province the estimate has been placed 50 lakhs lower than was contemplated before this misfortune occurred and of this 42 1-2 lakhs will be treated as remission. Under Opium, we have taken the price of Bengal opium at Rs. 1 400 a chest, which is as high as it is safe to go. This will place the receipts £500,300 below those of 1904-1905, but this item is notoriously uncertain. Under Stamps and Excise we have assumed that the revenue will continue to grow to a moderate extent. Under Customs, the high figures of the current year under piece goods and export duty on rice are not certain to be maintained, and we have thought it prudent to assume that the total revenue will virtually be stationary.

Under the important head of Railways, it would be unsafe to reckon on a continuance of the remarkable returns of the present year. The receipts and charges for the past and the current years and those for which we have taken credit in 1905-1901 are as follows:—

	1903-1904. Actuals. £	1904-1905 Revised Estimate. £	1) 5 1906. Budget Estimate. £
Receipts... ...	21,557,800	23,997,300	23,350,400
Charges	20,097,197	21,742,800	22,202,200
Net Revenue...	830,639	2 254,500	1 534,200

On the expenditure side the only important reductions are under Interest (£73,500) and Opium £134,100). The latter is due to the comparatively poor prospects of the poppy crop now upon the ground. The former is due partly to the discharge of one and a half millions sterling of India Bills during the current year, and the intended discharge of half a million more during 1905-1901 but principally to the transfer of debt from the non-productive account to the Railway and Irrigation revenue account. This process is continued year by year, being determined by the extent to which capital expenditure has been provided for other than from loan funds. The annual interest charge on non-productive debt has in this manner been reduced to £395,800.

Under Army Services, there is a small decrease of £32,400, which represents the difference between an increase of £1 013 200 on account of the Reorganization scheme (to which reference is made in paragraphs 30 to 32 below), and a decrease of £1 045 600 under ordinary expenditure, effective, and non-effective. Of the latter £345, 300 is due to the practical cessation of expenditure on the Tibet Mission and the Aden and Seistan Commissions. The remainder of the decrease is due to the curtailment of special measures for the improvement of the army which will hereafter be to a large extend merged in the Reorganization scheme.

Under the other principal heads of expenditure, we anticipate an increase as follows:—

	Increase on Revised Estimate of 1904-1905. £
Direct Demands on the Revenue.....	151 000
Telegraph.....	119 100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts	1,121 800
Other Public Works	488,100
Special Defences.....	103,200

Under the first of these heads the increase is due to fuller provision being made for the expanding requirements of district administration in all Provinces, especially Bengal and Madras, and the strengthening of Excise establishments in the Central Provinces, Bengal, Burma, and Bombay. The Army Reorganization scheme accounts for an increase of £234,900 shown under "Other Public Works." Of the remaining increase under this head £125,000 represents expenditure on the Simla improvement scheme which was not carried out during the current year, and £153,000 are on account of a variety of new works chiefly in Burma and

Bengal. The bulk of the increase, however, is due to the cause explained in paragraph 27 below. Of the large increase shown under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments £700,000 are explained in paragraphs 24 to 26 below. The remainder is made up of increases of Provincial expenditure under police (£29200), Education (£132,200), Medical (£78,100) mainly on account of plague charges in Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces and Burma, and Scientific and Minor Departments (£33 800) mainly on account of the Pusa Agricultural College. These are partially counterbalanced by decreases of small individual amount under other heads of this group. The increase under Telegraphs is due to the development of the Service. The increase under Special Defences merely indicates that there was a large lapse on the grant for the current year. The causes of the increase under the remaining heads are explained below.

Had we maintained taxation on the same scale as in the current year, and provided merely for the normal growth of Civil expenditure as well as for the charges involved by the reorganisation of the Army, the surplus in 1905-1906 would have amounted, not to £903,800, but to £3 398,800. As intimated in paragraph 2, it has been decided to apply a large part of this sum to the remission of taxation and to effecting improvements in certain important branches of the Civil administration. I now proceed to set these forth in detail.

APPLICATION OF THE SURPLUS.

The measures to which we have resolved to apply the surplus at our disposal are seven in number. Two of these are remissions of taxation; one is an administrative reform involving a sacrifice of revenue; and four are measures of improvement of branches of the Civil administration involving permanent increase of expenditure.

In the first place, we have decided to make a further reduction in the salt tax of 8 annas a maund thus fixing it at Rs 1-8-0 a maund throughout India, exclusive of Burma where the rate is already only Re 1. The reduction will take effect from to-day, and is estimated to involve a loss of revenue of 6 lakhs in the remainder of the current year and of 1,83 lakhs in 1905-1906. Some portion of the loss may be made up by increase of consumption, but allowance has been made for this in the estimate. The rate of duty will then be at least 25 per cent lower than at any date since the duties were made uniform throughout India in 1878.

The second measure is the abolition of the so-called famine cesses which are levied in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Punjab including the districts transferred to the North-West Frontier Province in 1901. These cesses were first imposed in 1878, at rates approximately equivalent to 2 per cent on the land revenue, as a part of the measures then being carried out for the creation of an annual surplus of 11-2 crores of rupees as an insurance against famine. The provision for this purpose has now been made up in other ways, and the retention of these cesses, which are paid in no other part of India, is no longer necessary. The question of abolishing them was considered some years ago, but it was found to be doubtful whether the remission would reach the actual cultivator, and it was further held that other measures then in contemplation were entitled to priority. The former consideration still holds good, but the the latter does not and we have therefore decided that the time has come when the payers of these cesses, whether landlords or tenants may rightly be relieved of them. The loss of revenue involved is:—

	Rs.
United Provinces	13,30,000
Punjab (icluding districts transferred to North-West Frontier Province)	7,39,000
Central Provinces	1,96,000
Total...	22,65,000

The cesses at present form an asset of Provincial revenues, which will be compensated by an assignment through the adjusting head.

The third measure is an improvement of postal facilities. At present the weight of a letter which the Indian Post Office carries for half an anna is limited to half a tola. We have decided to raise this to three-quarters of a tola—and we estimate that this will involve a loss of revenue of 7 lakhs of rupees per annum. The alteration in the limit of weight has often been advocated in the press and elsewhere, and will be appreciated by a large section of the public. So long as the postal services are not conducted at a loss, it is not the desire of Government to treat them as a source of revenue; and we believe that the margin of net receipts is sufficiently assured to justify us in undertaking this reform without serious danger of incurring a postal deficit.

Turning now to the four measures of administrative improvement which involve increased recurring expenditure, the first in urgency, though not in immediate magnitude, is the reform of the Police in accordance with the approved recommendations of the Police Commission. To carry out those recommendations in full, will cost a very large sum of money, and must necessarily occupy a considerable time. For next year, however, we have arranged to make a beginning by providing a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees which will be distributed among the ten provinces as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Madras	10
Bombay	5
Bengal	12
United Provinces	6¼
Punjab	5
Burma	5
Central Provinces	4
Berar	1
Assam	¼
Minor Provinces	1

These grants will be permanent and will be added to the fixed assignment of each Province which has a Provincial Settlement. The principal measures to which these grants will be applied during 1905-1906 are the following:—

(a) The strengthening of the armed Police reserve;

(b) an increase to the pay of the rank and file of the force;

(c) the grant to all constables of a free kit on enlistment, together with local allowances in special tracts, and a deputation allowance of 2 annas a day (or 4 annas in Burma) when deputed on duty beyond their circle; and

(d) an increase of strength and pay and improved grading for Sub-Inspectors.

It is estimated that these measures, which for the most part can be carried out without delay, will absorb the whole of the provision made for 1905-1906. The remainder of the approved reforms will be carried out in due course, the requisite funds being provided partly from Provincial revenues, and partly by means of additional assignments from Imperial. It is hoped that not less than 25 lakhs per annum will be made available for this purpose in 1906-1907 and succeeding years until the entire scheme has been carried out; but it is evidently impossible to guarantee this rate of progress in advance.

The next measure is a permanent grant of 35 lakhs per annum to Provincial Governments for expenditure on Primary Education. This grant will be provincialized in the same way as the grants for Police, and will be distributed as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Madras	6
Bombay	5
Bengal	10
United Provinces	5
Burma	2
Central Provinces	1·5
Berar	4
Assam	1
Punjab	3

It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of making better provision for the needs of primary education in India. Not only are there too few primary schools; in most of them the teachers are untrained, underpaid, and insufficient in number; the school buildings in some provinces are squalid and unsuitable, the appliances and apparatus fall far short of the standard recognized as desirable; and the inspecting staff is inadequate and of inferior attainments. In so far as these defects are due to want of funds, the grants now made will go some way to remove them. Steps will be taken to ensure that they shall be reserved exclusively for the purpose for which they are given and not diverted to other objects however desirable in themselves.

Next, we have decided to set apart a sum of 20 lakhs per annum for the development of agricultural experiment, research, demonstration and instruction. The ultimate aim which we set before ourselves in this matter is the establishment of an experimental farm in each large tract of country of which the agricultural conditions are approximately homogeneous, to be supplemented by numerous small demonstration farms, the creation of an agricultural college teaching up to a three years' course in each of the larger Provinces, and the provision of an expert staff in connection with these colleges for purposes of research as well as education. This programme will be a work of time, and the details will have to be worked out carefully with the Local Governments. The eventual cost will largely exceed 20 lakhs a year, but we believe that that sum can be usefully spent during 1905-1906 in the establishment of seed and demonstration farms, the construction of buildings, the acquisition of land and the like. The distribution of the total grant between the various Local Governments has not yet been settled, and for the present, the whole grant is shown as Imperial expenditure. It will be passed on to the Provincial head when the distribution has been finally arranged. The cost of these three measures is 1,05 lakhs of rupees or £700 000 per annum. It is charged under the head "Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments" and accounts for the greater part of the increase under that head.

The last measure to which we have decided to devote a part of our surplus involves the largest expenditure of all. It has been resolved to make a grant-in-aid of the funds of all District and Local Board throughout India equal approximately to one-fourth of their income from rates or cesses imposed upon the land. It is estimated that this will cost us 55 1-2 lakhs per annum, and the amount will grow as the income from cesses increases. Each Local Government will, for the present, have power to distribute its share of the grant among its Local Boards at its discretion in accordance with their respective needs, but it is not intended that the grants now to be sanctioned shall be accompanied by any transfer of charges which are at present Provincial. The allotments to each Province for 1905-1905 are as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Madras	14
Bombay	7
Bengal	12 1-2
United Provinces	8
Punjab	6 1-2
Burma	4 1-2
Central Provinces	1·10
Berar	·90
Assam	1 1-2
Minor Provinces	1 2

ARMY SERVICES.

The expenditure on the Army during the last four years and that proposed for 1905-1906 are as follows:—

	Army	Military Works.	Marine	Special Defences.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1901 1902....	14,763,921	964,783	464,500	...	17,193,214
1902-1903...	17,346,392	1,096,669	378,211	...	18,821,272
1903,1904....	17,865,308	1,034,654	580,307	27,024	19,507,292
1 9 0 4-1 9 0 5 (Revised Estimate)	20,314,700	987,400	572,700	147,100	22,022,900
1 9 0 5-1 9 0 6 (Budget Estimate)	20,282,300	1,149,100	577,900	253,200	22,282,500

We have continued our policy of providing funds year by year for the improvement of the Army. Since 1899, the practice has been to bring together all projects of this character into an annual schedule and to select the items to be proceeded with, after determining the aggregate allotment which the state of our finances permits. The total sum allotted in this way during each of the past five years has been as follows:—1900-1901 £566,100, 1901-1902, £1,001,400 1902-1903, £981,300, 1903-1904, £1,123,000, 1904-1905, £1009,800.

For next year practically all measures of this nature in contemplation are merged in, and their cost is dwarfed by the great scheme for the redistribution and reorganization of the Army, which has attracted so much public attention during the past few months. The leading principle of this scheme is the recognition of the fact that the chief function of the Army is now the defence of the North-West Frontier, and that the Army in peace should be organized and trained in units of command similar to those in which it would take the field in time of war. As a result the troops will be more concentrated, a number of small cantonments being abandoned, and their distribution will be mainly in three Army Corps Commands, each consisting of three divisional commands. Each divisional commands will in the event of general mobilization supply a full division to take the field, in addition to providing the troops which would still be necessary for maintaining internal security. The old system under which the field Army arrangements were entirely distinct from those regulating the peace commands, will thus disappear; mobilization will become a natural and relatively easy supplement to the peace organization; and the number and efficiency of the field forces will be materially increased.

The financial aspect of the scheme may be summarized very briefly. Having regard to its great magnitude, its intrinsic importance and its lasting character, we should have been justified, according to the practice of most other nations, in providing for it from loan funds; and, if necessity should arise hereafter, the Government of India will still be prepared to recommend that course. The present state of our finances, however, is such as enables us to make the necessary provision from current revenue without transferring any part of the burden to future generations. Accordingly during the year now drawing to a close, in addition to a sum of £500,000 provided in the budget for new artillery, we have made special grants aggregating £1,040,000 (making £1,460,000 in all, of which, however, only £1,193,800 has been spent) for the supply of rifles, maxim guns, ammunition, ordnance stores, hospital equipment, additional mule transport, and additions to our reserve of horses. For next year we have provided £931 312 for the rearmament of our artillery with quick-firing guns of the newest and most efficient pattern; we shall regrant the unspent balance of £383,300 which has lapsed from the allotment for 1904-1905; and we make a further grant of £1,145,288 to carry out those portions of the main scheme to which priority has been allotted. The most important of these are the provision of lines and land for native troops the increase of our reserves of artillery and small arms ammunition the provision of additional mule corps and cadres, the supply of transport carts and ammunition wagons, and additional ordnance field parks. The total grants for Reorganization in 1905-1905 thus amount to £3,439 900.

For the next few years we intend to allot a sum of £3,000 000 per annum for the prosecution of the scheme, which we hope to carry to completion within the period accepted by the Military advisers of Government. If circumstances should indicate the expediency of accelerating the pace, we shall not shrink from whatever measures may be necessary to that end. When the scheme has been fully carried through, it will involve a considerable permanent addition to our expenditure in the form of recurring charges. I do not propose at the present time to put forward an estimate of what this will amount to but there is no reason to apprehend that it will be beyond our power to meet.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND EARNINGS.

On the 31st March 1904, the total length of open lines was 27,138 miles, classified as follows:—5' 6" gauge 14 523, Metre gauge 11,513, Special gauges 1 102, total 27,138. We have added to this during the current year:—5' 6" gauge 226, Metre gauge 188 Special gauges 210 total 624. During the ensuing year, we hope to increase this length by 1,138 miles more.

As regards open lines, we expect to complete the doubling of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khandwa to Itarsi, and we shall undertake the doubling of the North Western Railway from Rohri to Samasata a length of 208 miles. This work is very necessary in the interests of the port of Karachi. As regards other lines, we hope to finish the Quetta-Nushki Railway and nearly or quite to finish the Gaya Barakur branch of the East Indian Railway, shall commence work on the Katihar-Godagiri metre-gauge line and the southern section of the Nagda-Mutira line, while progress will also be made with the Golakganj-Gauhati line in Assam, the Azhikhal-Mangalore line in Madras the Southern Section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner line in Punjab and two important branch lines in Burma besides several minor extensions of the Tirhoot Railway. The expenditure which we have recently incurred and which we contemplate for next year is undoubtedly on a liberal scale; but if the projects to be undertaken are as judiciously selected as has been done in the past, the figures which I am about to present afford ample justification.

For a long series of years, the Railways of India, imposed a net burden on the revenues of the country, i. e. the net earnings fell short of the annual expenditure on account of interest on debt, and other charges debitable to the Railway account. Even when the burden was heaviest, it was far outweighed by the collateral benifits which the country derived in a hundred ways from the existence of the Railways. But the burden itself has at last slipped from our shoulders. For six years past, the Railway revenue account has shown, not a deficit, but a surplus. The following figures show the net profit in cash which has accrued to Indian revenue in those years, after deduction of every item which can possibly be charged against the account, including working expenses, interest on capital the surplus profits payable to the Companies, the annuity charges for purchase of the old guaranteed lines, and all miscellaneous Railway expenditure whatsoever:—1899-1900 £75,750. 1900-1901 £325,124 1901-1902 £343,613 1902-1903 £225 949. 19 3-1904 £3306 9. 1904 1905 (Revised Estimate) £1,254 500.

WAYS AND MEANS.

As stated in paragraph 14, our revenue account closes with a surplus of £903 800 which is carried forward to the second part of the statement dealing with Capital and Debt transactions including Deposits, Remittances and Advances. Our total estimates of Capital Expenditure not chargeable to Revenue, on Railways and Irrigation Major Works is £9,783,700, of which £333,400 is for Irrigation £3,832 000 for State Railways. £1 558 300 for expenditure by Railway Companies, and £900,000 for the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway. The purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will also be effected towards the close of the year, but this transactions will not affect our ways and means. In addition to the above, we have to find £ 93,300 for the discharge of permanent debt (chiefly Railway debentures) and we propose to discharge the remainder (£500,000) of the India Bills now outstanding thus extinguishing the whole of our temporary debt. We have also to make a net payment of £935 200 under Deposits and Remittances and of £21,700 on account of loans to local bodies takavi advances to cultivators, etc. Our aggregate capital requirements thus amount to £11 875,900.

To meet this outlay we have (1) the revenue surplus of £903,800, (2) the net receipts of the Post Office Savings Banks which are estimated at £340 500, and (3) a sum of £2,520,800 to be raised by Railway Companies. These various resources amount to £4 71 100, leaving £7,004 800 still to be provided. We propose to meet this by borrowing £4 033 700 of which £2,000,000 will be raised in England and 4 crores of rupees or £2,666 700 in India. The remainder will be obtained from our cash balances. These are expected to stand on the 31st March 1906 at £12,100,052 in India and at £3 573 482 in England.

The announcement regarding the amounts to be borrowed in England and India is made subject to the usual reservation and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India to the amount of £16,500 000 in addition to £1,333,300 on account of a part of the Currency Reserve which will be remitted to England for investment in sterling securities; but this also is subject to a similar reservation.

PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

In paragraph 39 of the last Financial Statement, Sir Edward Law explained the principles of the reform which was then being introduced into the conditions of the Provincial settlements with the Local Governments. During the past year, we have concluded settlements of a quasi-permanent character with two more Provinces, viz, the Punjab and Bombay. The Principles followed are generally similar to those adoped in the settlements with the four Provinces dealt with last year, but the opportunity has been taken to extend the interest of the Local Governments to the important head of Irrigation which has hitherto been almost wholly Imperial. In view of the very large and remunerative projects of irrigation which have been and are being carried out in the Punjab, it is of special importance that the Local Government should have a direct financial interess in their efficient management; and to a less extent this also applies in Bombay.

In these two provinces, the settlement of 1897 has been a failure, mainly in consequence of the effects of famine and plague from which both of them have suffered so severely: and for the last few years their finances have been in constant deficit, necessitating large annual grants from Imperial revenues to preserve nominal equilibrium. To put an end to this state of things it has been necessary to assign to the Local Governments a considerably larger share of the revenues of their respective Provinces than they received in 1897. Their assignments have therefore been increased by Rs. 36,92 000 per annum in the case of Bombay, and by Rs. 16,51,000 per annum in the case of the Punjab. Moreover, the Provincial shares of the heads of revenue and expenditure divided between Imperial and Provincial have been so adjusted that the average Provincial annual increment of revenue will be raised from Rs. 6,30,000 to Rs. 8,55,000 in the former Province, and from Rs. 3,08,000 to Rs. 6,78,000 in the latter. Initial grants of 50 lakhs in each case, including special grants for plague charges, have also been allotted, to start the Provinces with a liberal sum in hand at the outset of the new settlements. The terms have been framed with the concurrence and approval of the two Governments concerned.

The only Provinces which now remain outside the new system are the Central Provinces and Burma. A settlement for the former will be framed during the ensuing year. In the case of Burma, the existing settlement has still two years to run.

RUPEE DEBT.

Last summer we raised a rupee loan of 3 crores which was taken up at an average of Rs.97 9a, 2' 1p, in the circumstances a fairly satisfactory rate.

The rupee debt of India now amounts to 1,22,30 lakhs, of which 1,05,79 lakhs are held in this country, and 16,51 lakhs in London.

During the last 13 years, India has bought back more than 10 crores of its own securities which were formerly held abroad. While the mints were open to free coinage, and exchange was liable to large and violent fluctuations, rupee paper was in considerable demand in London for purposes of speculation. With the establishment of a stable exchange this attraction has disappeared. But it has never been popular with bona fide investors in England, for a variety of reasons, of which one is that it is commonly quoted in sterling at its rate per piece of Rs. 1,00'. For instance, on the 25th January last, the price of enfaced 3 1-2 per cent rupee paper was quoted at £65 13-16, and the small investor naturally imagined that the security was at a discount of over 34 per cent. Attempts have been made to induce the London Stock Exchange to give quotations for pieces of Rs. 1 500, which is now the true equivalent of £100, but without success. Transfers to London are now mostly induced by the price of the paper, as in 1900-1901, or by the cheapness of money at home, which led to the setback in 1895-1896, and the comparative set back during the current year.

The gradual re-transfer of rupee paper to India is by no means a matter for regret. If we wish to increase our calls on the London market, it is more advantageous to us to do so through the medium of India 3 per cent. sterling stock, than through that of 3 1-2 per cent. rupee paper. In present circumstances, the additional 1-2 per cent, which the latter security carries is far too much to pay as an insurance against the chance of a fall in exchange. Whatever the true value of the latter risk may be at any moment, it is tolerably certain that the investing public will estimate it at something more, and make us pay in proportion.

SUMMARY.

The principal features in this statement are the following:—

I.—The Accounts of 1903-1904 closed with a surplus of £2,996,400, being £235,200 higher than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimate of that year.

II.—1904 1905.—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total revenue of £84,099,100, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £81 213 600, and a surplus of £3,485,500. This surplus is higher than that estimated in March 1904 by £2,556,800.

(2) There has again been a large development of revenue in all branches outside Land Revenue, net earnings of Railways and Opium showing the largest increases.

The price of Bengal opium was unexpectedly high and the revenue has exceeded the estimate by £1,088,900.

Railway traffic receipts have also expanded largely, and the net earnings have exceeded the estimate by £1 855,700.

Salt has yielded an increase of £218,400, Stamps of £105,900, Excise of £252,000, Forest of £132,900 and Customs of £444,200.

Interest receipts show an improvement £100 700. Land Revenue receipts, including the portion credited to Irrigation, are expected to fall short of the estimate by £652,900, chiefly in Madras and Bombay owing to partial failure of rains.

(3) Army expenditure is expected to exceed the estimate by £1 200,000. The Tibet Mission has cost £380 000 more and Reorganisation £1,191,500, including £500,000, provided in the Budget for new artillery.

The grant of £25 ,700 for Special Defences has been used only to the extent of £147,900.

Irrigation expenditure shows an increase of £163,400. Stationery and Printing of £97,900. Miscellaneous of £52,000 and interest charge, of £32 100.

Owing to the inability of the Local Governments to expend their full allotments, there are savings under most of the chief administrative heads, the more important being Land Revenue £126,500, Civil Departments £442,100 and Civil Works £248 800.

The profits of rupee coinage have ceased to be shown as Mint revenue and expenditure, and have been credited direct to the Gold Reserve Fund. Mint charges are accordingly less by £111,400. The corresponding deficiency in Mint receipts has been made up by receipts from larger coinage of rupees, 2 per cent on which continue to be shown as Mint revenue.

Telegraph expenditure is also less by £82,600.

Famine relief expenditure was only £3,800 in Bombay.

(4) Special grants aggregating £366 700, have been made to the Governments of Punjab and Bombay to start their new settlements.

(5) Silver to the value of £4,5 0,000 was purchased with gold remittted from India—most of this has been coined into rupees.

(6) A loan of three crores of rupees was raised in India; and India 3 per cent stock of £2 500,000 was raised in England, of which £1,002,100 was applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures. £2,000 000 of India Bills, temporary, fell due, of which £1,500,000 were discharged and £500 000 were replaced.

(7) Fresh capital was raised through Railway Companies to the extent of £2 413,0 0 as compared with £2 917,209 entered in the Budget.

(8) The temporary loan of £333,300 obtained from the Gwalior Durbar, in January 1904 to strengthen the rupee balances has been discharged.

(9) The drawings of Councils in 1904-1905 are expected to amount to £24,200,000. Of this £700,000 represent remittances on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, and £23,500,000 are remittances on ordinary account, as compared with £16,500,000 entered in the Budget.

(10) In addition to Councils, a sum of £1 099,500 in gold was remitted to the Secretary of State on account of the Gold Reserve Fund.

III.—1905 1906—

(1) The Budget Estimates of 1905-1906 show a total Revenue of £83,433,0 0, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £82,529,20 and a surplus of £903,800.

(2) This surplus is obtained after providing for the following important measures of remission of taxation, administrative reform and economic development.

(a) Reduction of the salt duty, except in Burma and on Kohat salt, by eight annas a maund, involving a sacrifice of revenue of £1,220,000. The duty will now stand at Re. 1 a maund in Burma and at Re. 1-8-0 a maund in the rest of India.

(b) Remission of famine cess levied in the United Provinces Punjab, North-West Frontiers, Province and the Central Provinces This involves a loss of £151,000.

(c) Reduction in postal charges, the latter weight carried for half an anna being raised from half to three-fourths of a tola. This involves a sacrifice of revenue of £40,700.

(d) Permanent assignments to Local Governments aggregating £333,300 towards the reorganisation of their police in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission.

(e) Permanent additions aggregating £233,300 to Provincial Revenues for expenditure on primary education.

(f) Additional grants amounting to £133 300 for expenditure on agricultural development.

(g) Grants-in-aid aggregating £376,900 to District and Local Boards to the extent approximately of 25 per cent of their receipts from cesses levied on land.

The total cost of these seven measures is estimated at £2,495,000. Under existing conditions the surplus would therefore have been £3,398,800.

(Concluded on page 7).

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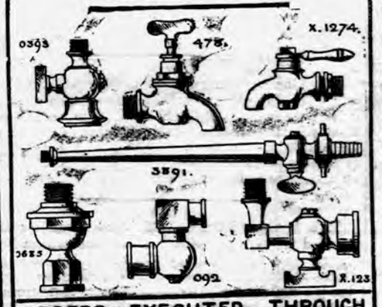

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PURELY PERSONAL.

PRINCESS Margaret of Connaught has received the up-bringing best qualified to fit her for her position as future Queen at a Court so simple, almost bourgeois, as that of the Swedish. Her mother, the Duchess of Connaught, entertains somewhat strict views both in regard to the proper occupation of leisure hours and the appropriate costume for unofficial occasions. Her daughters have, consequently, been drilled with great thoroughness in the arts of plain and fancy needlework, and are accustomed to the wearing of clothes of a simplicity many a suburban maiden would disdain. Even when on a visit to the King and Queen at Windsor Castle, Princesses Margaret and Patricia are to be met of a morning in serge skirts and flannel shirts, that occasionally show signs of honest wear, while their hands are occupied with some crocheting or knitting, in order that the time spent in traversing the endless corridors may not be wasted. At the same time, no young Princesses are more beautifully turned out upon State occasions.

Princess Margaret will be keenly missed when she leaves England for her new home. She has an absolute genius for making friends, and is as naturally light-hearted and sunny-tempered as her father, whom, in most ways, she resembles. She is of a slightly graver turn than her sister, pretty Princess Patricia, but to realise how abundantly both possess the joy of life, one had only to see them on an Irish jaunting-car, or an Irish racecourse, in a Dublin ballroom, or camping out at the Curragh. They ride and cycle, swim and row play golf, tennis and hockey, handle a motor-car as easily as a salmon rod. Of course, they share the prevalent Royal taste for snapshotting at all times and under all circumstances. Princess Margaret combines the somewhat paradoxical passions of strong housewifely instincts and a desire to see the world. Prince Oscar, Duke of Schonen, is a very lucky man.

A reliable Berlin correspondent sends me the following little sketch, which bears out much that has been said of the Kaiser's autocratic treatment of members of his family. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who has just left Germany for Pekin, is the brother-in-law of the Emperor. He is considered to be eccentric, but in reality, there is nothing more serious the matter with him than the circumstance that he was born a prince. His quarrels with the Kaiser are notorious. The most serious of them all occurred about six years ago. Near the Schloss at Klein Glinecke, the Princess Frederick Leopold was skating. The ice broke and she fell in. The Emperor was strongly of opinion that his sister-in-law ought not to have been left on the ice without a proper escort and he made some stern remonstrances on the subject to the Prince who irritably replied that the Emperor had no right to interfere in his private affairs. The Emperor, in his anger, observed that the Prince might consider himself under house arrest. The Prince coolly remarked that he should ignore the arrest.

"You will ignore it at your peril," thundered the Emperor, and immediately issued orders that the entrance to his brother-in-law's palace should be strictly guarded and the Prince kept a prisoner. The guards who were told off for this unique sentry duty were instructed (so the story runs) to load their rifles with ball cartridge and the fact was impressed on them that if the Prince attempted to leave the palace, they were to fire. The Prince was informed of the orders that had been issued to the guards—he remained indoors! He is now partly reconciled to the Emperor. It is said that after leaving Pekin, he will find some difficulty in reaching the headquarters of General Kuropatkin in Manchuria. There is a well confirmed rumour that he goes out as an emissary of the Tsar, and that he has promised the autocrat to report to him directly on the condition of the Manchurian army, and to give frankly, and without reserve, his opinion on the intrigues that are proceeding between the various Russian officers of high rank. In the days of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, Lord Ranfurly, so the story goes, took an active part in the proceedings of the Ulster Convention League, and armed and himself drilled a corps of men. Mr. John Morley, then Chief Secretary, sent for Lord Ranfurly and told him he really must stop his belligerent actions or to prison he would have to go. "Oh, nonsense!" retorted Lord Ranfurly; "you can't put me in gaol just because I choose to get a few of my friends together and teach them deportment.

A Scottish correspondent has sent me the following new Tennyson story, which was told by Mr G. L. Craik at the annual dinner of the Glasgow and Lanarkshire Association, which was given just recently at the Hotel Cecil. The Tennyson story (writes my correspondent) came when Mr. Craik proposed "The Ladies." "I give it in the speaker's language. A wise old man, who had seen much of life, gave this counsel to his children: 'Tak my advice, and dinna marry for siller; ye can borrow cheaper.' I once told Tennyson this old man's injunction, and I heard him at his dinner-table repeat it in his own words, his son Hallam interrupted him and said, Craik did not use those words. 'I know that,' said Tennyson, 'but Craik is a Scotchman, and I am afraid to pronounce the Scotch words before him; but it is as good in English as in Scotch, for it is tremendously true.'"

Sir William Ramsay was chairman of the dinner, and made an excellent speech. His conclusion was "We Scotch richly deserve to hae a guid conceit o' oorsels." For one thing we take a commonsense view of our fellow creatures and their idiosyncrasies, as witness the story of the worthy who appointed three executors, an Irishman, an Englishman and Scotchman and charged each to put £5 in his coffin, the Irishman put in a note and the Englishman five sovereigns, but the Scotchman put in a cheque for £15 lifted out the £10 in change. In proposing "The Health of the Visitor," Mr. Alex. Ritchie had as good a story to tell. In a London omnibus the other day he thought, he detected a Glasgow accent in the conductor, and resolved to test it. "Give me a ticket for Camlachie," without a smile the man replied: "I'm sorry, sir, we're no gaun up the Gallowgate this turn."

The illness of Sir Henry Irving, which I am glad to hear as I go to press, has taken a less serious turn recalls to a correspondent the following little anecdote of a former occasion on which the great actor had to lie up. Sir Henry had injured his knee, and his doctor had ordered rest and quiet. Shortly after the physician departed, a visitor called and asked to see Sir Henry. "He is not at home" replied the butler. "Not at home!" said the visitor in surprise. "No, he has gone to Brighton," announced the butler at random. The well-dressed visitor pulled out his watch and considered. "Brighton," he asked, "I have just time to catch the next train down. I know his hotel there, and away he went on the fruitless errand. The visitor was Sir Edward Ponsonby and his message was from the present King, then Prince of Wales.

Since the Knights of St. Patrick were founded by George III, the Order has not been conferred on a worthier nobleman than the Earl of Meath, whom the King has chosen in succession to the late Earl of Kenmare. The whole field of philanthropic effort has the attention of the Earl of Meath. He was one of the first to establish a playground for children in a city slum. The Pimlico district of Dublin, where the Meath Manor House once stood, is now a poor quarter of the city and there, the Earl cleared away a space and opened it as a well-equipped recreation ground for the poor children of the district. The Countess of Meath's philanthropic At Homes, at Kilruddery, amongst the Wicklow Hills, are really unique hospitable events, and represent all sections of the people. The grounds of Kilruddery are amongst the most beautiful in Ireland. They contain an open-air theatre which gave the idea to Walter Scott, when he visited the present Earl's grandfather at Kilruddery, which he embodied in "Sir Ronan's Well," Sir Walter's host came to the title through the death of his brother the young Earl of Meath, who fell in a duel with M. Gore in 1767. It was the death of the Earl of Meath in Ireland and the death in a duel at York in the same year of Dr. George Crigan, son of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, which gave rise to the startling proposition in the "Gentlemen's Magazine" that in the case of fatal duels the surviving duellists should be "hanged and dissected as murderers."

A lady sends me this pathetic letter, written on reading the lines of appreciation of the late Robson Roose which appeared in a recent number of "M.A.P." Such feeling as is shown in this tribute from a widow, is the finest and noblest monument a great doctor could have: "Robson Roose was summoned to the bedside of my dear husband in a city far away from home. I had already got my own medical man in attendance, but the disease could not be found out, so we decided to send for Robson Roose. He came, and almost at once made a correct diagnosis. There was no chance to save life, even had we sought his advise earlier, being a disease that is always fatal. I shall never forget the tenderness and sympathy with which Robson Roose conveyed the sad decision to me, a woman he had never seen before. He came nearer to me in that sad hour than my own doctor, who had known me for years; and when I heard of his passing away the other day, I realised that earth was the poorer for one. I can also understand what the blow must have been in losing his wife: it was only from his own lips I knew there was [illegible]

DR. NANSEN ON POLITICS

AN APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

THE Norwegians are considering what step they will take to assert the sovereignty of Norway in the present political crisis, which has arisen in consequence of the negotiations between the Norwegian and Swedish Governments about the establishment of separate Consuls having fallen through, Dr. Nansen has issued the following stirring appeal to his countrymen: "Why is it that the spirit of the Norwegian people is now more thoroughly aroused than on any previous occasion in the unfortunate history of our Union? As to the answer, not one of us has any doubt. It is because of the manner in which the negotiations concerning the establishment of separate Consuls for Norway have been broken off by the head of the Swedish Ministry. We, on our side, have done everything to bring these negotiations to a successful issue. We hailed with joy the provisional agreement between the Norwegian and the Swedish Governments; in it our unsophisticated minds saw the rise of a new era in the relations between the two peoples; with naive indignation we disavowed those who doubted the sincerity of the Swedes in the friendly negotiations between the two Governments; at the last elections we rejected a Government who, for a moment, had shown themselves vacillating, and in their place we put men who we knew would take up the work and with honesty of purpose and the sincerest goodwill towards the Union carry the negotiations to an end."

"But suddenly, without any provocation whatsoever from the Norwegians, the Swedish Prime Minister dismisses from his Ministry the man who had conducted the reconciliatory negotiations and then lays before the Norwegian Government certain demands for guarantees which are altogether new, and which he must know could never be accepted by the Norwegians; and these demands he formulates in a shape that only goes to prove that he does not deem it worth while to disguise his contempt for the sovereignty of Norway, guaranteed to us by the Constitution sworn to by the King himself and by the Act of Union concluded between the two kingdoms, the first paragraph of which declares that the Kingdom of Norway shall be a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable kingdom, united with Sweden under one King."

"And now we are asked to wait, to wait and be patient until the Swedes also see the desirability of dissolving the Union! We have now been occupied with this small question of separate Consuls for fifteen years without having made any progress. And yet they believe that in two or else five years more we shall have come to an agreement about the dissolution of the Union itself."

"To us this seems mere folly. Do they imagine, then that so astute a politician as Bostrom (the Swedish Prime Minister) does not know his own people? Is it credible that after our ninety-one years of wrangling over the Union he expects to gain power in his own country by offering us what he has now offered us? Is it credible that in two or five years' time, the Swedes will have been converted by Norwegian politicians?"

"Our politicians have indeed treated us badly. They have given us the years 1892, 1893, 1895 (with their disappointing results in regard to our claim for full equality in the Union). And now they would give us a 1905 of a still worse kind. From compromise to compromise! Do they not then see that there is a law higher and stronger than all political calculations? For every compromise, for every by-path entered upon, a nation loses its own soul. How many similar years have they still in store for us?"

"But now we are no longer willing. We will not have things so done for us that hereafter we shall be ashamed of being Norwegians. This concerns our honour, and now we, who are not politicians, mean to have a say in the business."

"Attempts have been made to frighten us. They tell us that if we go the direct way to work—the one way we see to be clear and straightforward—in order to make good our rights without any haggling, then serious trouble will ensue. As if anyone doubted it! We have played at soldiering and fired blank so long that now they think to frighten us with ball."

"They seek to frighten us with the prospect of lawless times; that we shall be standing isolated in Europe perhaps for years; that we may be attacked by Sweden. As if we had not considered all this and were not fully prepared for it."

"Fear—that seems to be in the minds of all; but who speaks of Courage? For a nation, is there not something called by that name? There was, at least, a time when it was to be found in Norway. And when shall we ever exercise it, if we are only to act when all perilous possibilities are shut out? That there has not been much display of courage in our politics since 1814 may be admitted. But then we did show it. Have we not lost it on our way? Let it be put to the test!"

"You say you have not courage to take the responsibility; you would rather shift it to the shoulders of the electorate. But is there any doubt about the opinion of the people now? And if you think there are some Norwegian electors who are cowards, does not that impose on you the double duty of taking action at once, so that the voice of cowardice may be prevented from making itself heard?"

PREPARED WICKETS.

THE INVENTION OF SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

MR. F. S. JACKSON, opening the Cricket Club Bazaar at Darlington, had something to say about the doctoring of wickets in first class cricket. They met with wickets, he said, which had been prepared with a peculiar preparation, so that it was almost impossible for any bowler, however good, to get the slightest work on the ball, and consequently, he almost broke his heart in attempting to get even second-class people out. In the North they knew nothing about those extraordinarily good wickets. They had never gone in for them. The invention was the invention of southern counties, and very often when he had bowled on those wickets he thought they were the invention of "somebody else." In Yorkshire they always tried to play the game as they believed it was meant to be played—on absolutely natural turf wickets. It was difficult to legislate on this subject of doctoring wickets, but he thought it might be laid down most emphatically that the wicket should be only a perfectly natural turf wicket. He hoped the M.C.C. would take the matter up instead of bringing forward all sorts of ideas of tinkering with the implements of the game, and that kind of thing.

VICTIMS OF THE SIMPLON.

ASPHYXIATED BY CARBONIC OXIDE.

SIGNOR Bianco, the Government inspector of the Simplon Railway, died on the 25th February at Domodossola.

On the morning of the 24th, a special train conveying several specially invited guests entered the tunnel, but owing to the presence of carbonic oxide in large quantities nearly all the passengers fainted. Most of them recovered, but one of the engineers Signor Carlo Grussi, died within a few hours. Signor Bianco lingered in hospital for over a day, when he too fell a victim to the poisonous emanations in the new tunnel.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 25th March, 1905.

HANDICAP.

The Final Plate—6 furlongs—Childs Guide 10 7, Harp'st 9 11, Royalist 9 10, Kingston 9 7, Court Belle 9 6, Admiral Crichton 8 7, Epitome 8 5, Russeley Rose 7 12, Carreewick 7 10, Re-common 7 7, Apology 7 5, Firecracker 7 4 Balayeure 7 2, Planet 7 1, Footprint 7 0, Hermitage 6 12, Kitty Grafton 6 9, Ross 2 2 and Sandowner 6 9—Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

The Melbourne Plate—5 furlongs—Chippy Norton 9 13, Gun Metal 9 2, Comeback 9 0, Mahena 5 4, Arditti 7 12 Hazelnut 7 3, Shale 6 13, Koy West 6 12, Picture 6 10 and La France 6 7—Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Andheri Plate—1 Mile—Narunjee 9 9, Sandow 9 8, Achilles 9 1, Oriental 8 12, Young Cardigan 8 9, MGoreed 8 9, dermit 8 8, Bandit II 8 2, Hadhur 8 2, Sarjamal 7 13, St Gadien 7 12, Selpme 7 10, Panala II 7 9, Young Kaiser 7 3, Faithful 7 0 and Sinasher 6 7.

The 1st Consolation Plate—6 furlongs—Mint 9 7, Young Kohinoor 9 5, Delerjung 8 5, Red 8 2, Kour Sahib 8 3, Arab Maid 8 2, Turn of Luck 7 12, Malabar 7 12, Superior 7 7, Pendragon 7 5, Shiraz 7 2 and Nadim 6 12.

The Farewell Plate—6 furlongs—Rose 9 13, Oriental 9 12, Hermit 9 8, Grey Fox 9 0, Mint 8 12, Young Gazelle 8 11 Farewell 8 8 Settler 8 7, Panala II 8 6, Zurruff 8 4, Clever Boy 8 3, Yerbo 8 3, How's That 7 13, Mosumma 7 11, Bumplepuppy 7 10, Winchester 7 5, Jan Alum 7 0, Chiragh 7 0, Roomy 6 0, Gold 6 7, Magna Charta 6 5, Gerdarune 6 0, Erhan 6 0—Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The 2nd Consolation Plate—6 furlongs—Rose 9 12. Nainawa 8 8, Yerbo 8 1, Gairlock 7 13, Mosumma 7 10, Bumplepuppy 7 9, Nippon 7 2, Sugger 7 0, Calcutta 6 9, Muslim 6 4, Gold 6 3 and Shah Alum 9 0.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd March 1905.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Burrafield, 2614 tons, Captain J N Mackenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Laugdale, 2575 tons, Captain J G Gray, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and seven passengers.

THE steamer Sanna, 3390 tons, Captain Y F Christensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said 8th March, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 11th March with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Itola, 2113 tons, Captain C F Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 10th March, with a cargo of sugar.

THE steamer Clan Mcarthur, 2566 tons, Captain B B B Pigot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 19th March, with 708 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3401 tons, Captain G R Hartley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 11th March, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Martin and one deck passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons, Captain Volkerson, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and Mr H D Cooke, Mr H N Mody, Mr G L Dobbin and 100 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, 2325 tons, Captain H Tellier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 22nd February, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Flagship Hyacinth ...Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Commander Hulbert ..R Navy
H M S Sphinx ...Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
Sicilia.....Capt Weston.....Spton .....30-3 .....Transpor
R I M S Canning.....Comdr Huddleston .....R I M
Sanna.....3390 Christensen .....
Itolia .....2113 Harvey .....
Clan Mcarthur...2566 Pigot.....E Tajbhoy
Yarra .....2325 Tellier .....M M & Co

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Capt Eustace .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr....Peauchamp ..p.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dete.	Agent.
India	3391	Forbes			M M & Co
Silea (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Baron Lansdale	2130	Crack	W & A Graham & Co		
Colabaria	3437	Walkeys			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nairung	2892	Sandiland	Calcutta		T M & Co
Jumna	2987	Parsons			M M & Co
S R O'Brien (ship)	1037	Pratt			The Captain
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Persia	4198	Haughton	Aden	1-4	P & O Co
Nizam	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Chusan	2932	Heurick	China	1-4	P & O Co
Nevasa	1945	Hirst			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M Co
Burnfield	2614	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Monsoon	1735	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Florican	2281	Work			Corry Bros
Taongwa	3428	Whitehead			M M & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			M M & Co
Itola	3401	Hartley			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Itola s	Hartley	Calcutta Mar 11
	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta Mar 11
	Yarra s	Tellier	Noumea, Feb 22
	Etolia s	Harvey	Mauritius, Mar 10
	Clan Mcarthur s	Pigot	Jeddah, Mar 19
	Sanna s	Christenson	Port Said, Mar 8

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	City of Bombay s	Snow	Karachi
	Langdale	Gray	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Somali, Volkerson, for Zanzibar, &c
" Burrafield, Mackenzie, for Calcutta
" Yarra, Tellier, for Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Jeddah, &c
" Monsoori, for Jeddah, &c
" Sanna, for London, Liverpool, Antwerp, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Names.	Tons.	From
18	City of Athens	3273	Liverpool
18	Dalmatia.....	2169	Liverpool
18	Shahzada	1401	Rangoon
18	Dundas.....	1951	Shanghai
18	Winchester	2087	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Names.	Tons.	For
18	Byculla	1095	Rangoon
18	Dunrobin	2319	Bombay
19	Commilla	550	Chittagong
19	Ribara	1052	Rangoon
19	Ghazipur	1862	Natal
19	Bohemia.....	2061	London
19	Umkuzi	1306	Cape Ports
19	Syriam	891	Rangoon
19	Onipenta	3420	Bombay
19	Argyll	2283	Bombay
19	Eskdale	1976	Cuddalore
19	Loisang	2235	Hongkong
20	Okhla	3431	Bombay
20	Mogna	772	Rangoon
20	Arethusa (ship) ..	1073	S America
20	Dunblane	2402	Kurrachee

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Macnab.....	Liverpool
20	Orwell	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino, homeward bound left Aden for Suez on the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 21st instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant, evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macalister s—28 bales wool R M Kooka 15 bales wool G Gangadass 181 bales wool N Gooculdas 69 bales wool D Nagjee 66 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee 17 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 1090 cwts oil coke K B Sajan 40 bales wool J Doongersee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes s—51 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co; 8 bales hemp Ebjee Comersey 119 bales hemp A Mohadew 337 cwts black grepper David Sassoon and Co; 650 bales myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 520 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Kimjee 150 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 20 cwt ghee and 20 cwt dry fish F R Hill and Co; 56 bales hemp A Salmon and Co; 3012 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR HULL.

Camberwell s—500 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of Norfolk s—4002 cwts gingelyseed John Fachiri 1251 cwts rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 100 bales hemp The Bombay General Trading and Co; 545 bales hemp cotton fly and waste Khimjee Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed Dhanjee and Co; 1050 cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 338 bales hemp P Bhimjee 406 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—50 bales hemp P Bhimjee 2006 cwts maize Waghjee Bechur.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—110 bales cotton Espinner and Co: 55 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Forbes s—1980 cwts rapeseed and 495 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri 39 cwts Moog 112 cwts Massoor R Amirchand 1 pot andropogon Volkart Bros 900 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Clan macalester s—650 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 300 bales cotton Walter Pavre and Co; 4017 cWts linseed 1200 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros,

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperaton s—993 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton Goddem and Co; 530 cwts myrabollams Lobuhart Bros 580 bales cotton Glade and Co; 250 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 70 cwts olibanum M K N Mianee 1001 cwts rapiseed A Blascheck and Co;

JAPANESE OFFICER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

THE General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade publishes the following letter from Marshal Yamagata, Japanese Minister for War, to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—"Having received a report from my subordinate, Major M. Higasha, stating that he was always treated with the greatest kindness in your army, and specially during his tour through the inland of India he was everywhere helped exceedingly by the authorities, who have shown to him the utmost care and kindness. I have now the honour to ask Your Excellency to accept my most sincere thanks for the same, and to transmit my thanks to the respective authorities under your command. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con- "sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no close of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody.
Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
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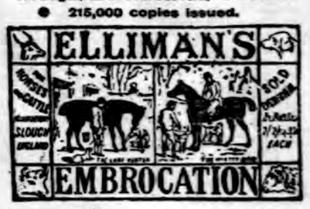

Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Birds; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.
RUBBING EASES PAIN.

Massage

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. 256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated. May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2 9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
TRADE MARK

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

Stephens' Inks

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THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1905-1906.

(Concluded from page 6).

(3) Opium Receipts are estimated at £536,300 less than the Revised Estimate of 1904-1905. The other principal heads of Revenue, except Salt and Provincial Rates which are affected by the reductions of taxation, are expected to yield an increase of £798,600 to which "Land Revenue contributes £505 800 and Excise £141,100.

(4) The Famine Insurance Grant is maintained at £1,00 0 000, and of this £211,700 is assigned for direct famine relief in Madras and Bombay.

(5) Army expenditure is expected to be greater than the Budget Estimate of 1904-1905 by £1,107,000 The ordinary expenditure is expected to be less by £1,037,100, including savings of £234 5 0 on the Tibet and Aden Missions, and £700 000 provided in the previous year for new artillery and rifles. The Reorganisation expenditure is estimated at £2,204,700 under Army and £235 200 under Military Works. A sum of £253,200 is also provided for Special Coast Defences.

(6) Most of the other heads of expenditure show an increase which is due in large part to the employment of the special grants for police and other purposes above referred to.

(7) The system of quasi-permanent Provincial Settlements introduced last year, has been extended to Punjab and Bombay. The revision involves the assignment to the Local Governments of net additional interest in growing revenues amounting to £24 900 and increase under fixed assignments, to the extent of £356,200 yearly.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £2,000 00 in England and of 4 crores in India are announced as contemplated. The Sterling Loan is required partly to pay £500 000 for the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway and to pay off £250,000 debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and partly for advances to Railway Companies. The Rupee Loan is intended for capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works. The drawings of Council Bills are entered at £15,500,000 exclusive of £1,333,000 from the Currency Reserve for investment in Sterling Securities.

(9) Subject to the usual reservations provision is also made for the raising of capital through Railway Companies as follows: namely, (a) for outlay on State Railway £2,110,700. (b) for expenditure on Company's Railways £410,100.

(10) It is intended to pay off £500,000 of India Bills which will fall due within the year.

IV.—Capital Expenditure.

The following table shows the capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works :—

RAILWAYS.	Accounts, 1903-1904.	Revised Estimate, 1904-1905.	Budget Estimate, 1905-1906.
	R	R	R
Included in the Government programme	9,57,06,365	11,21,69,000	12,50,00,000
Famine Protective lines..	14,49,083	19,53,000	5,26,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee.....	1,89,719	1,12,000	1,18,000
Railways outside the Government Account..	62,80,308	1,04,41,000	93,79,000
Provincial and Local State lines.....	8,98,248	1,01,000	13,04,000
Total Railways...	10,40,23,681	13,47,76,000	13,65,27,009
rigation Works.....	76,18,475	60,38,000	1,25 00,000

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

	For details vide Statement.	Accounts, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.	Revised Estimate, 1904-1905.	Budget Estimate, 1905-1906.
REVENUE—		£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	19,234,388	19,591,600	18,962,900	19,468,700
Opium	„	5,736,945	4,955,100	6,044,000	5,477,700
Salt..	„	5,250,465	5,133,300	5,351,000	4,200,000
Stamps	„	3,580,247	3,657,100	3,743,000	3,807,300
Excise	„	4,980,096	5,050,000	5,302, 00	5,443,100
Customs	„	3,966,298	3,917,200	4,361,400	4,361,000
Other Heads	„	6,457,118	6,484,400	6,617,200	6,625,100
Total Principal Heads		49,201,657	48,768,700	50,382,200	49,445,900
Interest	A	896,032	769,000	869,700	805,400
Post Office	„	1,507,153	1,495,300	1,590,700	1,608,300
Telegraph	„	857,635	834,400	889,200	909,100
Mint	„	2,884,766	196,100	197,900	105,500
Receipts by Civil Departments.. ..	„	1,597,345	1,470,100	1,560,000	1,508,800
Miscellaneous	„	693,977	656,100	684,600	707,200
Railways	„	21,557,866	21,615,800	23,997,300	23,856,400
Irrigation	„	2,911,763	2,963,300	3,031,200	3,055,300
Other Public Works	„	555,503	480,400	635,200	503,500
Receipts by Military Department ..	„	1,089,128	899,700	962,000	927,600
Total Revenue.... ..		83,756,155	80,148,600	84,699,100	83,433,000

EXPENDITURE—	For details vide Statement.	Accounts, 1903-1904.	Budget Estimate, 1904-1905.	Revised Estimate, 1904-1905.	Budget Estimate, 1905-1906.
		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues ..	B	8,593,755	8,823,300	8,595,800	8,756,800
Interest...	„	1,697,627	1,576,300	1,638,400	1,361,900
Post Office	„	1,403,224	1,530,903	1,513,100	1,543,500
Telegraph	„	916,824	997,900	915,300	1,014,400
Mint	„	2,785,584	232,100	120,400	123,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts..	„	11,979,232	12,795,600	12,354,500	13,380,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	4,319,645	4,179,500	4,272,700	4,275,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	905,689	926,400	1,000,000	100,000
Railway Revenue Account	„	20,697,197	21,261,600	21,742,800	22,292,200
Irrigation	„	2,680,007	2,707,900	2,811,300	2,893,400
Other Public Works	„	5,663,458	6,143,800	5,811,500	6,499,600
Army Services	„	17,365,208	19,114,700	20,314,700	20,282,300
Special Defence (1902)	„	27,054	236,700	147,900	253,200
Total Expenditure, Imperial & Provincial	..	79,564,493	80,546,700	81,237,700	83,899,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	1,381,770	...	633,400	2,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	..	1,86,511	1,316,800	647,500	1,372,800
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	..	80,759,755	79,229,900	81,213,600	82,529,200
Surplus		2,996,400	918,700	3,485,500	903,800
TOTAL		83,756,155	80,148,600	84,699,100	83,433,000

A JUBILEE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

At last this argument actually did weigh with authority, which, after our first performance, not only connived at our existence as long as we did not get ourselves into bad odour and continued to preserve our respectable, law-abiding reputation, but actually patronised our performances. "At first they came by ones and twos and then they came by swarms," and the junior dons sat in caps and gowns—caps off, of course—in our stalls, thoroughly enjoying the amusement provided. "Our green-room"—so on acting nights, we called what was our club smoking-room—served simply as a dressing-room for everybody. One large room—we had only two—was equally divided into stage and auditorium, the latter holding about sixty persons, all told when it was crammed full. The members had the privilege of sitting wherever they could, it being our object to fill the house with money. Their other privilege—a great one—was that they could come on to the stage (whence they were immediately hustled off by stage manager and carpenters) and could wander into the dressing-room, where they were pretty strongly—shall I say "adjured"?—to get out of the way. I have no hesitation in saying that for everyone—actors, members, and audience—it was real enjoyment. And then the novelty of one of our number, Mr. F. C. Wilson, playing Distaffina in "Bombas ex Furioso" so inimitably that, looking at an old photograph, still clear, and recalling his dancing and his assumed "minauderies," I do not wonder at the "furore" his impersonation created, and how we were compelled to extend our performances over three nights in order to admit at least the greater number of those who, after holding aloof at first, now rushed to see our entertainment.

Well, that was the start. What will be the finish who can foretell? In 1854 who, with the most vivid imagination possible, could have dreamt that on the list of members would be found the names of men subsequently to be distinguished in every walk of life, that the performances should be term by term extended over several nights, that heads of colleges should bring their wives and daughters, that there should be a "county night" for Cambridge, and that our gracious King, when, as Prince of Wales, he was up at the University, should become its patron, should obtain for it from the Masters, Fellows, and tutors certain privileges, unostentatiously conceded, and that the Prince himself should have taken the chair at the banquet in the Town Hall on the occasion of the A. D. C. celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday? And it is not unlikely that his Majesty, in the midst of his crowd of responsibilities and his innumerable pressing engagements, may, in memory of those early University days, send some genial message to the President, in gracious and kindly recognition of the Jubilee of the A. D. C.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 22.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen over parts of Bengal, and around the head of the Bay, and the storm which lay over West Bengal yesterday has moved East South eastward to the North of the Bay. Elsewhere the barometer has risen and over the central parts of the country, the recovery has been rapid. The weather is now fine in all parts of the Indian region except the North East, where it is cloudy to overcast. Thunderstorms giving hail and rain have occurred in the North-East, the principal rainfall amounts having been 3·25 inches, Saugor Island, 2·30 inches, Narayanganj 0·86 inch, Akyab, 0·81 inch, Burdwan 0·78 inch. Waltair and about 0·50 inch, Barisal, Berhampore, Bogra and Balasore. Light snow fell on the North-West Himalayas yesterday and very light showers of rain at some Submontane stations. The storm in the North-East will probably continue to drift eastward and weather will commence to improve in Bengal, but thunder showers will continue in Assam, East Bengal and Burma. In all other parts of the country fine weather will prevail.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk in several places. The barometer is from ·05 to ·11 in defect of normal in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Veraval, Poona, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Madras.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are much below the average everywhere except in the extreme south. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 52° at Lahore and Simla.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Bhavnagar Para, Indore, Surat, Amraoti, Cochin, Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain in light showers fell at Allahabad, Jhansi and Madras.

Weather is generally fine in all districts except in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL'S JUDGMENT.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston heard at the High Court yesterday a suit in which Raghunathdas Gopaldas and two others, appellants, claimed to recover from the Secretary of State for India in Council and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, respondents, a sum of Rs. 80 000 over and above the amount awarded by the Tribunal of Appeal. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the respondents.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Tribunal of Appeal delivered on the 27th July 1904. The property in reference consists of 259 square yards of land and two buildings erected thereon. Of these buildings, one is situated at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Hanuman Lane, and consists of a building of a ground floor and one upper story, while the other, adjoining the foregoing, is situated in Shaik Memon Street. This was a reference first made by the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act to the Tribunal of Appeal for assessing the compensation due for the property in dispute. The Special Collector awarded Rs. 1,51,937-8-11 as compensation for the land and buildings acquired. The matter then went before the Tribunal of Appeal. It was suggested before the Tribunal that the property was not fully developed and Mr. Stevens the claimants engineer proposed to demolish the existing buildings and re-erect in their stead buildings of a uniform height consisting respectively of a ground floor and three upper stories. The ground floors were to be outlined as shops, and the upper stories as godowns and storage places for the tenants of the shops below. Before they could value a property on the basis of a hypothetical scheme, showing the full development of the property, the Tribunal required to be satisfied that the development was such that there was reasonable prospect that a purchaser would be impelled by competition to give prices based upon these latent possibilities rather than upon the existing condition of the property. This state of things was usually evidenced before the Tribunal by the proof of demand and by the proof of the existence of other buildings in the locality, which developed to the same extent as the proposed buildings were shown to be profitable investments. In the opinion of the Tribunal, there had been no sufficient proof of demand. The evidence showed the claimants are keen men of business, who, for the last sixteen years, have repeatedly been raising the rents and who were therefore unlikely to have made their tenants a free gift of any valuable leasing space. The Tribunal, after going into calculations at considerable length, awarded the claimants Rs. 1,39,936, and the Special Collector's award was therefore increased by Rs. 17,049. Government were to pay the taxed costs of the reference.

It was argued before their lordships on behalf of the claimants that the Tribunal was wrong in deducting 4 per cent from the rentals in respect of water tax for the claimants' property. It was agreed that the Tribunal should have made the deduction in respect of water tax upon the basis of the average amount of water which was actually consumed, as recorded by the meters provided for the purpose. The Tribunal ought to have held that the rents of the property were capable of being further increased. The Tribunal failed to appreciate the fact that the rents of the property had been steadily rising for sixteen years, previous to 1899, and erred in not considering that rents in the neighbourhood were still rising, and that the claimants' property was capable of fetching a higher rent than that paid since 1898. It was urged that the Tribunal should have capitalised the rents at thirty, and not merely at 21 1-2 years' purchase. It was wrong in holding that the average of the instances of which evidence was given, worked out 21 1-2 years' purchase; and in holding that, if the property had been further developed, there would have been no demand for it.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Inverarity reported to the Court that he had pursuaded his clients with great difficulty not to press on the Court the valuation procurable on a hypothetical basis. Further arguments were then proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	8	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	25	23	44
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	11	8	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Naggpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	32	25	50
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	11	6	11
G Mahim and Worli.....	7	4	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	1	1	2
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total.....	99	83	180
Total plague deaths to date...	284,377	257,179	
Same date last year	145	127	214

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
44	21

PASSENGERS PER S. S. YARRA.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day, per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Yarra from Victoria Dock shed No. 1 to Marseilles etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 10 a. m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed, at 7-30 a. m., all their baggage:—Mr L Auliet, Mr Alson Mrs and Maid Armstrong, Mr Allen, Mrs Bagnall nurse and infant, Mrs Buchanan, Col F A Blyth, Mr P H Bell, Mrs A Bramley, Capt and Mrs C F Bishop, Mr D E Blossom, Mr Chetty, Col Cowie, Lieut G P O Carnegy, Revd H Conway, Mrs A Cohan, Mr, Mrs and Miss J H Davey, Mrs Davis, Mr U Demetriadi, Mrs and Miss Dank, Genl and Mrs H W Duperier, Mr J Dumas, Mr K D R Duby, Mr Soloman Ebbram, Dr P Faivre, Mr Foulon, Mr and Mrs R E L Forrest, Mr H Felix, Major Fayrer, Mr Ghosh, Mr and Mrs C R Goodwin, Mrs Gatty, Mr D Gandi, Mr Grossmann, Mr H Hoss Capt and Mrs H H Hunt, Mr and Mrs R Humphreys and infant, Miss Harrison Mrs Humphreys, nurse and infant, Mr J Heacock, Mr J C Hathornthwaite, Mr L P Jaensch, Mr and Mrs Kennaway, Dr Khedkar, Mr Kaytle, Mr L V Jaensch, Irving's nurse and child, Mrs W Llewellyn and three daughters, Master Llewellyn, Mr Leckie, Mrs Le Ray, Mrs Lockhart, nurse and child, Mr W Little, and Son Mr W Mencke, Mr J Mackintosh, Mr Mian Abiul Ahmed, Mr A Muncherjee, Mr E D Monagan, Dr Cortereal Machado, Mr Macanliffe, Capt E L Mundaine, Major C G Nurse, Mr K A Nanavutty, Mrs M Mello Lieut S Phillips, Col A Polugleiera, Mrs child and infant, Mr H Petrie, Mr Pope, Mr L D Rane, Mrs L Robbs and child, Lieut E F St John, Mrs Sale and Maid, Mr and Mrs E M De Souza, Rev W W Stephenson, Lieut L B Scott, Mr Sureshar Dass, Mr A D Subuis, Mr Sirdar Singh, Mr F E Slater, Jr Mr Slater, Col R Southey, Mr and Mrs D A F Simons and infant, Lieut W Stewart Smith, Mrs Twiss Lieut Twiss, Mr S R Tiwary, Mr Tarapurwalla, Capt and Mrs Treysar, Mr H Uehlinger, Mr Valentino, Mr S Vas, Capt and Mrs H Wood, infant and nurse, Mr F Witham Rev and Mrs Wilson, child and two infants, Mr A West, Mr Walalti Ram, Mr West Witham, Mr and Mrs Playoust and 4 children, Mr Mrs and Miss Kitching, Mr Higginson, Two maids of Mr Playort, Mr Celanire Mc Michaut, Mr Poliguen, Mr and Mrs Doualin and infant, Mr J Defferriere, Mrs and Miss De Souneville Mr Roguoni, Mr and Mrs Rossi, Mr Hambotin, Mr Bouteillier, Mr Delille, Mr Davoise, Three Soldiers, Mr Gresse, Mr and Mrs Ballaglini and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Bernard and child, Mr and Mrs Roparo and 5 children, Mrs Tatisei and child Mr Girardot, Mr Saundeau, Mr Pietri, Mr A Abel, Mr McCain, Mr T Saffin, Mr P de Champinorin, Mr E W Ruinat, Mr and Mrs Fabeani and 2 children, Mr Leckt, Mr De Bonneral, Mr Humaun, Comte Arroulin Foulon, and Mrs Twiss.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 23, 1905.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing from 8 a m on Saturday the 25th inst.. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as the Range Closes from this date.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

3 The "Highland Challenge Cup" presented by C E Shillimore, Esqr will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Monday the 27th Instant at 6 45 a. m.

Condition—Open only to adult members with les sthan five years service. (Cadet at service not to count).

Distance—200 and 300 Yards.

Position—200 Yards standing, 500 Yards any military.

No of Shots seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

4 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved as follows:—

"A" and "C" Companies on Sunday the 26th Instant for "Bayley Shield" and on Tuesday the 28th Instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.

"B" Company on Wednesday the 29th Instant for "Bayley Shield" and Friday the 31st Instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 23, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—To-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound—Squad drill.

No. 2 Coy—To-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L gun drill. All members of No 2 Coy are particularly requested to attend, Rehearsal Inspection parade.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 25th instant at Colaba North Fort at 4-30 p.m. by the G O C Bo Brigade. Fall in by Companies at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Khaki Uniform, Field Service Caps, Patties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adt. B. V. A.

At Christie's on February 25, G. Romney's portrait of Lady Hamilton as Ariadne (30 inches by 25 inches) was sold for 1,150 guineas. Lucas Cranach's small portrait of a gentleman opened with a bid of one guinea and finished at 500 guineas. Sir T. Lawrence's portrait of Miss Brooke, afterwards married to Captain Cavendish Boyle, was acquired by Messrs. Colnaghi for 920 guineas. Other notable prices included Lucas de Heere's portrait of Lady Jane Grey, 620 guineas, and Sir J. Reynold's portrait of Constantine John, the second Baron Mulgrave 540 guineas.

THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes and awards, to the successful students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, took place at the school premises last evening, the Hon. Mr. S W. Edgerley, C.I.E., presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, amongst those present being: The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, the Hon. Sir. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur, Dr. R. Chichgar, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. T. S. Dawson, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Mr. R. P Lambert, Mr. William Bell, Mr. Jamsetjee Curestjee Jamsetjee, Mr. J.P. Watson, Mr. Gunesham Nilkanth Nadkerney, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and others. The Hon. Mr. Edgerley on arrival was received by Mr. Cecil Burns and Mr. J. Brett, and conducted on to the platform.

Mr. Cecil Burns, the Principal of the Institution in opening the proceedings said:—Mr. Edgerley Ladies and Gentleman, in opening the proceedings to-day I beg to express on behalf of the staff and students of the School of Art, the pleasure it affords us to welcome you within its walls to again take part with us in witnessing the Annual Distribution of Prizes. I am sure you will also join us, in recording the gratification we feel at being honoured by the presence of a distinguished Member of Government, who has kindly found time amidst the many and arduous engagements to come this evening to present the awards gained by the successful students during the past year. As the year under review marks the completion of the quinquennial term upon which special reports are presented to Government, I trust you will permit me to briefly refer for your information, a review of some of the efforts which have been made during that period to bring the School to a condition adequately to fill the place it holds in the economy of the City and Presidency of Bombay. Five years ago, the School had been suffering for some time from two serious misfortunes. The scourge of plague had depleted it of both students and masters, and the absence, owing to long continued ill-health, of the late Principal, Mr. Greenwood, had deprived it of the continuous presence of a guiding spirit. Progress under such circumstances was not to be looked for, all that could be hoped for was to carry on the work with the least disturbance possible. For the last five years, we have been more fortunate, for though plague is still unhappily with us, the number of our students has exceeded its old figure, and there has not only been unbroken expert supervision, but the European staff, since Mr. Brett joined it, is again at its former strength. It has therefore been possible to carry on the work begun by Mr. Griffiths, and continued by Mr Greenwood and to develop it according to the changing necessities of the times. So long as the conditions of life are continually being modified, and while fresh ideas are making their influence felt, there can be no finality in the methods of education. In no branch of knowledge has there been a more extensive revision of the points of view than in that which concerns the relation of art to the crafts. The spirit of the present age seeks to extend the scope of art, beyond the narrow limits of a picture frame, within which it has been confined for three generations, and by widening its influence, once more to vitalize the crafts of the silversmith, the cabinet-maker, the weaver and the potter with the breath of beauty. This is the spirit which has inspired our endeavours, during the past five years. With what ability we possess, we have attempted to do for the ancient crafts of Western India what Morris and men of the finest talent of his and our time, have done, and are doing, for the crafts of England. To improve the teaching of the crafts in our Workshops, has therefore engaged the first place in our endeavours. By bridging over the gulf which has hither to separated these Workshops from the School of Art, we hope to bring the crafts in the one, to a higher level of achievement and the studies in the other to a more practical conclusion We have therefore organized a definite technical course in every craft class, a course which includes ordinary and workshop drawing, while in the School of Art every student is taught to design. In time, I trust that we shall see the School of Art the centre of that vital school of Indian designers, whose presence is essential to the renascence of their ancient crafts, and even more necessary for the development of those she has adopted from Europe. We have not been unmindful of the position this School occupies in regard to the teaching of drawing in the High Schools and Aided Schools throughout the Presidency, and from what I can gather from Inspectors of Schools, and Head Masters, we have not been altogether unsuccessful in the attempt we have made to render drawing a more attractive subject to the pupils, and of greater value as a medium of general education. The position we hold as the chief training centre for the architectural draughtsmen of the Presidency has also been kept in view, as is was bound to be in a City, where new buildings are being erected with such feverish energy as is to be seen around us. The training we now give is based upon the views expressed by the leading Architects and Engineers regarding the requirements they look for in junior draughtsmen joining their offices and in the course we follow we do not overlook but insist upon the value of speed as well as accuracy in carrying out the work in hand. These attempts to make the School of Art a living force in our midst are but a beginning. Mr Brett and I have in fact been learning ourselves the conditions under which we have to work, but I trust the end of another five years, will see many of the schemes leading toward the end we have in view translated from ideas on paper to concrete undertakings. Such schemes however all involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money a feature tending to mar what ever other beauties they may possess and not calculated to promote their immediate or enthusiastic reception. The generosity of Government in the past to this Institution, the sympathetic reception and support by Mr Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, of such ideas as I have been able from time to time to place before him cannot fail to engender that quality of gratitude which at least is partly composed of a lively anticipation of favours to come. In asking Mr. Edgerley now to distribute the prizes, I can assure him that we regard his presence here to-day, not only as an additional evidence of the encouragement Government is always ready to extend to our work—encouragement which should stimulate every member of the Staff and the students to more vigorous exertions, but as an act of personal sympathy and kindness for which I beg to offer him our best thanks.

The Chairman then distributed prizes and awards to successful students, among whom were Miss Kamlabai R. Kirtikar and Miss Krishnabai Gunpatrao of the Students' Literary and Scientific Schools and also Miss H. H. Apoo and Miss B. L. Palaukote.

MR. EDGERLEY'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, We are met here this evening to record the results of another year's work, to congratulate those who have been successful, to bid those who have not gained recognition to be of courage and persevere and to contemplate the possibilities of usefulness which lie before this institution. Now, I believe, an expectation sometimes prevails that anybody who comes to perform the part in such proceedings which I have undertaken this evening, must desire or one under an obligation to impart some novel and useful instruction to those who make the particular field of education the work of their lives, No such temptation assails me and I recognise no such obligation. I am not going to take up your time or weary your patience with the views of a layman on such subjects. It is enough for me to read the record of the year, and to know that the Director of Public Instruction in his last annual report was able to write:—"The Principal and Vice-Principal are heavily burdened and it says much for the energy and zeal of Mr. Burns, Mr. Brett and the subordinate staff that the work of the year has been so successful and progressive." (Hear, hear), and I am sure, we are all content to accept that certificate of the character of the work that is being done here and to congratulate those who by winning the certificates and prizes just distributed have shown a great and effective anxiety and ability to profit by the opportunities afforded to them. I would ask them to remember that in the new life to which they will shortly pass, they must begin again in the bottom class and that while they hold closely by the high ideals of accuracy, energy and thoroughness learned here, they will be wise to assume that they still have everything to learn and have only by their past efforts, fitted themselves to profit by those of the future. Those who have not been equally successful would ask to be sure that they have done their best. If they are sure of that, the winning of prizes is a small matter. Turning to the future of this school, my great present regret, with men of energy and zeal in charge, is that the resources of this Institution are so entirely inadequate to the work that has to be done. Not long ago the Principal had to report officially after describing the present resources of the school, "To expect any advance to be made in the artistic industries of Bombay under these conditions is to court disappointment; on the contrary, constant effort and supervision is necessary on the part of the Principal and the Vice-Principal to keep the teaching up to the level already attained. No competent teachers, trained to modern methods, can be forthcoming until more competent instructors are in charge of the classes and without trained teachers no extension of technical instruction can be looked for throughout the Presidency." That is not a satisfactory resume of our prospects. As his Excellency indicated last year proposals have for some time been under consideration which would enable some advance to be made if funds could be found. Last year they were under consideration of a strong local committee. They are still under consideration, but, I hope, we may soon receive the decision of the Government of India about them, (Hear hear). We have had hard times in Bombay of late years. The Provincial Government has been practically bankrupt for years past, and the strain has affected classes severely. It has followed that the old stream of benefaction which flowed in so respectable a volume for some years before 1896 has been reduced to a very tiny rivulet. But there are indications that the times are on the mend, and, I trust, this school may share them. It is, as you all know, one of the central institutions of the Presidency. It already teaches certain artistic industries and might introduce others and it also trains teachers to work in other schools. It is in want of increased teaching power; it is in want of a laboratory to take tests and so facilitate the improvement of the quality and suitability of materials; it is in want of more workshop room; it is in want of an allied factory where the teaching received there can be turned to account in confirming late students in the practice of the industries they have chosen and where artistic crafts can be developed as commercial enterprises, so that gradually indigenous products may compete with those imported. What the Government may find it possible to do to meet those wants will, no doubt, be done; but I venture to hope that the public of Bombay may not be content to trust wholly to that remedy and may as times improve realise the loss they are inflicting on themselves by want of private enterprise in such matters. It is not probable, I think that the trade and commerce and industries of a city or country can maintain their proper place in the competition of the world if industrial education is to depend solely on the interest of the official and the resources of the taxpayer. Progress is, I think, scarcely possible without a considerable expenditure on such education by those who owe their riches to industry, trade and commerce. That view is practically accepted as an axiom in some other countries and I trust, will with returning prosperity gradually gain practical support here. I trust that a new era may soon dawn; that the community may again awake to the responsibility of co-operation with Government in such matters and that this school with others may obtain the aid necessary to enable them to adequately fulfil their functions to the abiding benefit of their city and Presidency at large. Meantime I can but congratulate the Principal and his assistants on a gallant struggle continued under discouraging conditions. (Applause).

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Giles a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE TRAINING OF THE ARMY CORPS.

STRIKING NEW FEATURES.

IT is a mistake to suppose that the term Army Corps has altogether disappeared from the pages of the Army List as the description of an organized field unit in the British service. "The Army Corps" is the modern official style and title of the body of soldiery centred on Aldershot, of which Sir John French is the head, that Mr. Arnold-Forster has spoken of as the "Striking Force."

Widely and highly regarded as Sir John French may be as a commander and leader of troops in war, he has perhaps not been so much heard of as an instructor in times of peace. This is inadequate to his assured merits as a teacher. Last year's instruction and training at Aldershot was, in the opinion of those well qualified to speak of such affairs, much in advance of, and marked with greater thoroughness and intelligence than, any that had preceded it. For the guidance and assistance of those that will take part in this year's training at Aldershot (the course commences this week) a series of memoranda have been drawn up by Sir John French and circulated among "all concerned."

These are so strikingly dissimilar to anything designed to produce a result similar to that Sir John French hopes to gain by their promulgation in his command that at least their leading features are entitled to a wider field of publication than the official issue has already covered.

THE DOUBLE-COMPANY SYSTEM

For several years past the advantages of the double-company system in infantry battalions, as is more or less generally the rule in Continental armies, have been urged as likely to serve the requirements of the British Army. Sir John French has determined to put it to a practical test, and, accordingly, as a tentative measure, it has been decided in the Army Corps to adopt this principle of training. The companies of each battalion in the command will, therefore, be grouped into four double-companies, under the command of the four senior company commanders. These commanders will be mounted. Of the other Company officers of the battalion four will command two sections each, and the remaining officer will either command the company scouts or will be a section leader.

It is of interest in this connection to note that Lord Kitchener has also determined to make trial of the double-company system in the training next ensuing of British battalions in India, where the plan has been adopted of assigning one battalion in each of the four commands to be trained according to this plan.

Commencing this week with squadron battery and company training, the Aldershot programme has been cast on progressive lines and the season's work will be brought to a close just before the autumn Manœuvres with divisional inspections and operations which as last year were preceded by a great Staff ride.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Outspoken almost to the degree of severity, Sir John French has addressed the officers of his command as to the spirit in which they should enter upon the season's training, and in which it should be conducted to the end. He impresses upon them that the basis of the whole system of training is careful individual instruction, and gradual progression from the simple to the more difficult. His experience of the last two years, he says, has shown him that in many cases the methods have been so manifestly wrong that the foregoing important principle has not been observed, with the result that there has been in those periods a marked absence of systematic progressive instruction." It is postulated that the most trivial details of instruction, simply means to an end," cannot be neglected; it is imperative they should be taught thoroughly. As children must be taught to walk before they can run, so squadrons, batteries, and companies must learn to 'drill' before they can manœuvre.

Sir John French is not one of those who believe that sham fighting is the be-all and end-all of training. In the past two years, he says, there has been far too much fighting, and this with the lack of space for operations, has neutralised the value of much of instruction that has been given.

THE VALUE OF INITIATIVE.

Great stress is laid on the value of initiative and of the necessity of a certain amount of imaginativeness. "Want of imagination," Sir John French lays down, "often hampers the instruction of the very best commanders of units." It is becoming more and more apparent day by day that in the wars of the future effective entrenchments will play an increasingly important part. This year entrenchments will be actually carried out in all stages of instruction on Government ground.

With regard to the artillery, Sir John French observes; It is not my intention to interfere with, or discourage, the excellent battery system which has so long prevailed with good results, but a criticism that has been frequently made recently of the artillery is that, while battery commanders are, as a rule, capable of training those under them and producing good results, they are not quite so successful in training themselves. "This defect," the General adds, will be remedied if brigade commanders will supervise more thoroughly the battery training and recognise their responsibilities in this respect.

Referring to the new armament for the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artilleries Sir John French writes:—

I would further impress upon all artillery officers that a time is approaching when they will be called upon for exceptional efforts in mastering the details of the new equipment, which, it is hoped, will be issued to this command during the year. Not only will they have to deal with a more complicated and delicate equipment than they have hitherto been accustomed to, but many features of its employment in the field will be, to some extent, novel.

Perseverance and hard work will be required of all alike, and the advantage is to be reaped from the new arm when it falls into the ranks if full use may be described as the danger-guns, and if we are fully occupied in getting accustomed to its use, the casualties to be curtailed to a minimum,—a new weapon is to be created.

"Pall Mall Gazette."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

The "County Gentleman," discussing chives, the most delicate in flavour of all the onion tribe, mentions the curious fact that wherever

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

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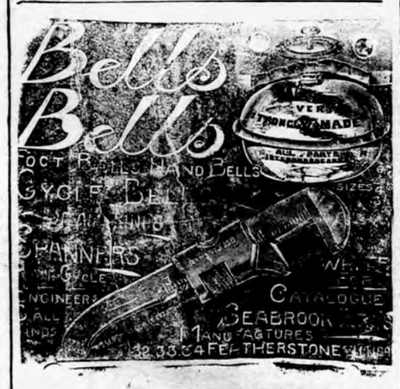

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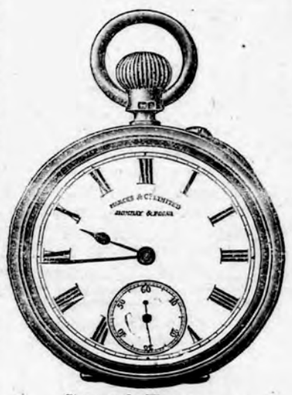

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, ,, 350.

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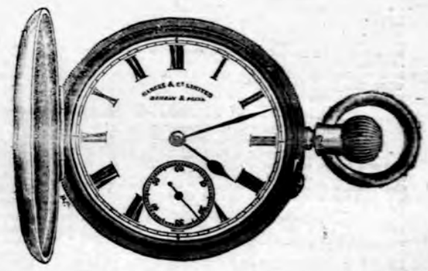

Hunting Case,
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18 carat Gold, ,, 375.

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ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

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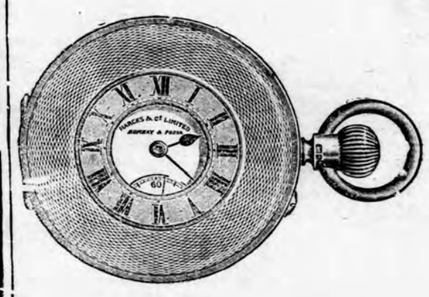

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Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Half Hunting Case,
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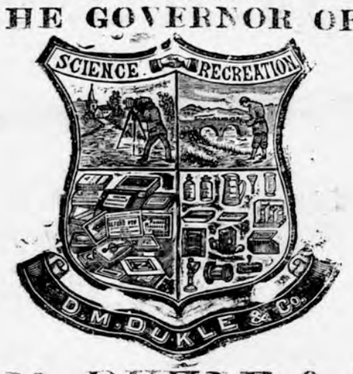

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Very palatable.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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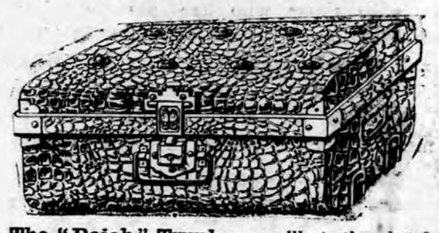


The "Rajah" Trunk, as per illustration but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Chocolate, a strong and reliable Trunk.

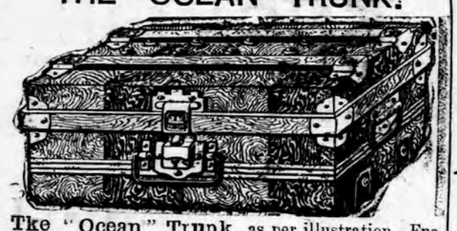
Sizes	24″	28″	30″	
Price Rs.	10-4	12-0	13-8	each.
Reduced " "	9-0	10-4	12-0.	

THE "CALCUTTA" TRUNK.

The **"Calcutta" Trunk,** as per illustration, Enamelled Chocolate, a very reliable Trunk.

Sizes	24″	26″	28″	30″	
Price Rs.	4-15	6-12	7-4	8-4	each.
Reduced " "	4-8	5-14	6-8	7-8.	"

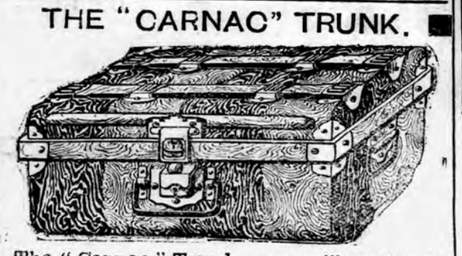
THE "OCEAN" TRUNK.



The "Ocean" Trunk, as per illustration, Enamelled Chocolate, well protected at all corners.

Sizes	24″	26″	28″	30″	32″	34″	
Price Rs.	9-4	11-4	12-0	13-4	13-0	17-0	each.
Reduced "	8-0	9-4	10-8	11-8	13-0	15-0	"

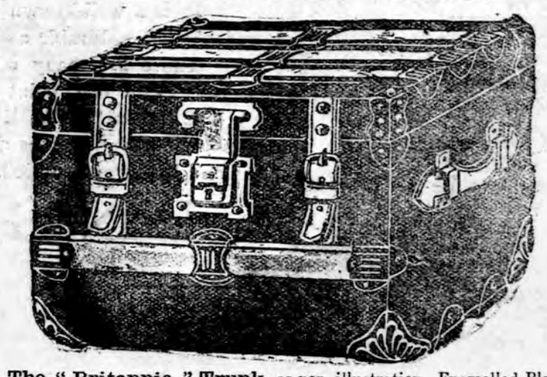
THE "CARNAC" TRUNK.



The "Carnac" Trunk, as per illustration, but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Tan, strong and durable Trunk.

Sizes	26″	28″	30″	
Price Rs.	14-0	15-12	16-14	each.
Reduced " "	12-0	14-0	15-0	"

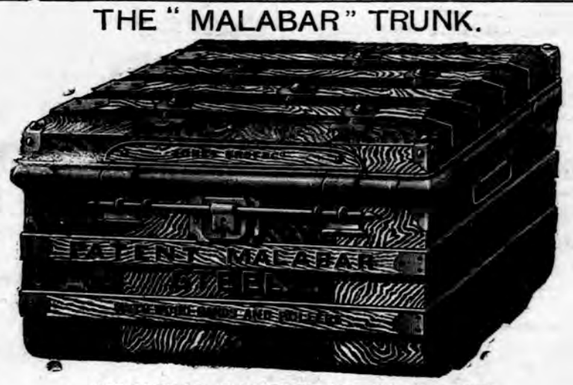
THE "BRITANNIA" TRUNK.



The "Britannia" Trunk, as per, illustration, Enamelled Black, a very strong Trunk, bound with Steel Corners and Wood Battens, good Lock and Key.

Sizes:	26″	27″	29″	32″	inches.
Prices, Rs.	18-0	21-0	24-0	27-8	each.
Reduced Prices, "	16-0	19-0	21-0	24-0	"

THE "MALABAR" TRUNK.



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LADIES' DRESS BASKET.

THE "P. & O." DRESS BASKET.
TH TRUNK FOR LADIES.

Ladies' Dress Baskets, as per above illustration, close wicker throughout, covered Japanned waterproof canvas, with eight strong leather corners, fitted with rollers, good lock and key.

Size:	30″	33″	
Price Rs.	28-12	30-8	each.
Reduced to "	26-0	28-0	"

TOILET TIDY FOR BOARD-SHIP.

Waterproof Toilet Tidy.
Price, Rs. 2-4 each.
Reduced Price, Rs. 1-14 each.

THE "SUTHERLAND" TRAVELLING CASES.

The "Sutherland" Travelling Suit Cases, as per illustration, Enamelled Black, a very strong and neat Case.

Sizes:	24	26	inches.
Prices Rs.	11-8	12-12	each.
Reduced Prices "	10-0	11-8	"

THE "ADMIRAL" STEEL TRUNK.

The "Admiral Steel Trunk, as per illustration, a strong and a very reliable Trunk.

Sizes:	24″	26″	28″	30″	32″	34″	
Prices Rs.	12-0	13-8	15-8	16-12	18-8	21-8	each.
Reduced to Rs.	10-0	11-8	13-8	15-8	16-8	19-0	"

THE "MALABAR" STEEL TRUNK.

The "Malabar" Steel Trunk, as per illustration, made of best steel, fitted with Patent Fittings, Brass Lever Lock and duplicate Keys, Lid protected by Patent Wood Battens, Steel Corner Clips, Enamelled Crocodile.

Reduced Prices.

Size:	27 by 17½ by 17 ins. Rs. 30-8, Rs.	28-0
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"	33 by 23½ by 21 ins. " 37-8, "	33-0

THE "SARATOGA" TRUNK.

ON CHEAP.

Sizes:	30″	32″	34″	
Prices, Rs.	29-8	32-9	37-8	each
Special Reduction "	25-0	28-0	30-0	"

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DUNLOP TYRES

STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

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